



# भारत का राजपत्र

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संलग्न दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(अन्य मंत्रालयों की ओङ्कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन की ओङ्कर) केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी किये गए विविध आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

### ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

New Delhi, the 4th August 1971

S.O. 3031.—In pursuance of section 106 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Election Commission hereby publishes the Judgment, dated the 21st May, 1971 by the High Court of Judicature at Patna in Election Petition No. 2 of 1970.

### ELECTION PETITION NO. 2 OF 1970

In the matter of an application under Sections 80A and 81 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Shrimati Jahan Ara Jaipal Singh—Petitioner.

versus

Shri Niral Ainam Horo—Respondent.

For the petitioner: Messrs Basudev Prasad, Narendra Prasad, C. B. Belwaria, R. N. Sahay and Mrs. S. R. Jaiswal.

For the respondent: Messrs Manilal and Daya Nand Singh.

The 21st of May, 1971

PRESENT

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Wasluddin.

WASIUDDIN, J.—This petition relates to 51 Khunti Parliamentary (Scheduled Tribes) Constituency for the election of which the present petitioner Shrimati Jahan Ara Jaipal Singh has filed nomination papers and the same were rejected. Shri Niral Ainam Horo who is a respondent in this case was elected at that election. The present petition has been filed on the ground that the nomination papers were illegally rejected by the Returning Officer.

2. The case of the petitioner briefly stated is as follows :

Petitioner is a citizen of India belonging to the State of Bihar and she is a voter and her name is enrolled in the electoral roll of the 51 Khunti Parliamentary (Scheduled Tribe) Constituency. She was married to late Shri Jaipal Singh, who was a Munda and she by religion is a Christian. According to the Munda customary law, when a Munda male marries outside the Munda tribe and if his marriage is accepted by the Munda tribe, he continues to be a member of that tribe and his wife acquires the membership of the tribe and she is also a member of her husband's family with all rights of succession to her husband's properties. The petitioner by birth was a Tamil and she was married to late Shri Jaipal Singh in the year 1954 according to the rites and rituals of the Munda in the presence of Parha Raja, Parha Munda, Parha Pahan, relatives of late Shri Jaipal Singh and the members of the tribe at Morabadi, one of the mohallas of Ranchi town. After the aforesaid marriage she was received into the family of late Shri Jaipal Singh at his village home in Takra, police-station Khunti in the district of Ranchi, in accordance with the Munda customs, such as, by washing of her feet by the eldest sister of late Shri Jaipal Singh whose name is Shrimati Kristomani. A Munda Pahan celebrated the marriage of the petitioner in Unda customary manner with feasts of he-goat meat and drinks of Handia. The petitioner was also given a new name by her mother-in-law and the name given to her was Lankashri. All these functions were witnessed by the Parha Raja, Parha Munda, Parha Pahan and other members of the tribe. The new name was also given to her because the members of the tribe according to the tribal customs were prohibited from calling her by her maiden-name.

3. The details of the ceremonies which were performed have been given in the petition and these are as follows :—

- (a) The marriage took place by the sanction of the tribe.
- (b) Hiraman Pahan did the *Kalas Asthapan* in the Marwa where the marriage ceremonies were performed.
- (c) Tilak of mixture of blood of the bride and the bride-groom was given and a he-goat was sacrificed.
- (d) The younger sister of Late Sri Jaipal Singh took the petitioner from the place of worship to his house for her reception.
- (e) Petitioner's feet were washed with the blood of the sacrificed cock.
- (f) A new name was given to the petitioner since the daughter-in-law is not called by her original maiden-name.
- (g) The members of the Munda Tribal group in question celebrated the marriage by a feast of meat of he-goat and drinks of Handia at the expense of the bride-groom's (Late Sri Jaipal Singh's) family."

4. The petitioner also after the death of her husband succeeded to his properties.

5. On the 1st of May, 1970 the Election Commission of India issued a notification calling upon the above-named Parliamentary Constituency to elect a member of the Lok Sabha (House of the People of India) in the vacancy caused by the death of Late Sri Jaipal Singh. There was a notification also in the Gazette and the last date for filing the nomination papers was the 8th May, 1970. The 8th of May, 1970 was the date of scrutiny of the nomination papers. Several other persons filed nomination papers, such as, Sri Theodore Bodra, Sri Matiyas Demta and others whose names are mentioned in the election petition. Two nomination papers were filed on behalf of the petitioner, who was a Congress (Ruling) candidate for the aforesaid by-election to the Lok Sabha. The nomination papers of the petitioner were duly filed in accordance with the requirements of law and they were accompanied with the necessary certificates of the Pahans of the tribe in question and of the District Welfare Officer of Ranchi and of Sri Shiva Chandrika Prasad, a member of the Lok Sabha to the effect that the petitioner is the widow

of Late Sri Jalpal Singh and is a member of the Munda Scheduled Tribe in the State of Bihar. These certificates are annexures to the petition and they are Annexures 1 to 1/2. It is also stated in the petition that the District Welfare Officer who granted the certificate was duly authorised both under the delegation of powers of the District Officer concerned, namely the Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi and in exercise of his own powers to certify that a person belonged to one of the Scheduled Tribes including the Munda Scheduled Tribe within the district of Ranchi. Nomination papers with the endorsements thereon are also as Annexure 2 to 2/1 to the petition.

6. Sri Bodra who was one of the rival candidates filed an objection petition to the nomination papers of the petitioner. The scrutiny of the nomination papers was held on the 9th of May, 1970 and the objections of Sri Theodore Bodra as well as the oral objections of the other candidates was heard. The petitioner was also heard through her consul by the Returning Officer. After hearing these persons the Returning Officer illegally reserved order in the case till 4.30 PM although the law enjoined upon him to pass orders in presence of the parties immediately after the hearing of the objections. On the same day, that is on 9th May, 1970 at 4.30 P.M. the Returning Officer passed an order and rejected the nomination papers of the petitioner without holding any inquiry about the matter as enjoined by law and without giving adequate opportunity to the petitioner to adduce further evidence, if necessary, in respect of her claim of the membership of the Munda Tribe. The Returning Officer while hearing the objections illegally allowed irrelevant personal aspersions to be cast against the petitioner by her opponents even after protests made on behalf of the petitioner and it has also been stated that on inquiry as to why the Returning Officer was conducting himself in that manner, the petitioner came to learn from responsible persons of the locality and from the above-mentioned Sri Matiyas Demtc himself that the Returning Officer had been influenced by Sri Theodore Bodra, who was the Chairman of the Bihar Legislative Council at the relevant point of time. The nomination papers of all the candidates except those of the petitioner were accepted as valid by the Returning Officer. The polling thereafter was held and then on the 3rd of June, 1970 the Returning Officer announced to the E.C. of the election and declared the respondent as a member of the Lok Sabha from the aforesaid Constituency.

7. According to the petitioner the election of the respondent to the Lok Sabha Scheduled Tribe Parliamentary Constituency is void and illegal and is fit to be set aside on the grounds *inter alia* that the Returning Officer acted in a *mala fide* manner and deprived the petitioner of legal right to contest the by-election in question and that the fundamental right of equal treatment guaranteed under Article 14 of the Constitution was also infringed. The Returning Officer also committed error in arbitrarily and illegally holding that the status of Munda Tribe is acquired only by means of birth and not by marriage and that the petitioner did not belong to the Munda Scheduled Tribe even though her husband belonged to that Tribe and the Tribe had accepted that marriage and her membership of the Tribe. The Returning Officer also acted without jurisdiction in omitting to consider the custom of which judicial notice is to be taken that if a Munda male marries a woman not belonging to the Munda Tribe and he is accepted by the Tribe, he continues to be a member of the Tribe and his wife acquires the membership of the tribe and becomes a member of her husband's family. The Returning Officer also was not right in rejecting the certificates which had been filed by the petitioner along with the nomination papers and the Returning Officer also acted without jurisdiction in going into the question of title and placing of onus on the petitioner when under the provisions of Section 36 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 read with Articles 342 and 330 of the Constitution of India along with the Presidential Orders in relation to the Scheduled Tribes in the State of Bihar, it was his duty to accept the petitioner as a member of the Munda tribe and her valuable right to stand as a candidate for election to the Lok Sabha to represent the members of the Tribe was denied to her. The Returning Officer was not justified in summarily rejecting the nomination papers filed on behalf of the petitioner.

8. Originally when this election petition was filed, the petitioner impleaded only Sri Horo as a respondent in the petition and I have already stated that he was declared to be elected from that seat. Afterwards a petition was filed making a prayer that the other contesting candidates were not necessary parties as contemplated by Section 82 of the Act, but may be added subject to any objection which may be raised. Those persons were also then added as parties to the petition. Vide Order dated 29-7-1970 and thereafter it was submitted on behalf of the petitioner that they were not necessary parties and hence on the prayer of the petitioner their names were expunged. There has, therefore, been only one respondent in this petition.

9. A written statement was filed on behalf of the respondent and his case briefly stated is as follows: The respondent stated that although the petitioner was living as wife of Late Sri Jaipal Singh, she was never married according to the customs of Munda tribes prevalent in Chotanagpur. The petitioner was also never accepted as a member of the Munda community and there is also no such customs prevalent under which a non-Munda is accepted as a member of the Tribe. As regards the formalities and the rituals which are said to have been observed at the time of the marriage of the petitioner, it was submitted that all such allegations were imaginary and burden lies on the petitioner to establish that such rituals were observed at the time of her marriage with Late Sri Jaipal Singh. It was also further submitted that even assuming though not admitting that she was married to Late Sri Jaipal Singh, she cannot claim to be a member of the Scheduled Tribe which she was not by her birth. According to the respondent the petitioner was a nominee of Congress (Ruling), but the petitioner concealed this fact that she was not a member of the Scheduled Tribe from the authority of the Congress (Ruling) otherwise she would not have been selected as such. It has also been submitted by the respondent that the nomination papers filed by the petitioner contained false declarations as well as the certificates referred to in the election petition as Annexures 1, 1/1 and 1/2 are also false, illegal and fraudulently obtained with undue influence on the persons concerned. Similarly the certificate was obtained from the District Welfare Officer fraudulently after misrepresenting the facts. The nomination papers filed on behalf of the petitioner were rightly rejected and full opportunity had been given to the petitioner and the other contesting candidates to raise objections and meet the objections which were raised. It is also said that the election petition was barred by limitation and that due to non-impleading the necessary party, a contesting candidate against whom serious allegations of corrupt practice are made and so the election petition is liable to be dismissed. The petitioner is not a Munda and has never been legally treated as such by virtue of the alleged marriage with Late Sri Jaipal Singh. A non-Munda merely by virtue of marriage with a Munda cannot *ipso facto* become a Munda.

10. It may be mentioned here that during the pendency of this election petition the House of People (Lok Sabha) was dissolved on the 27th December, 1970. A petition had been filed on behalf of the respondent that the election petition should be dismissed as being infructuous. There was objection to this and after hearing the parties I passed orders that the election petition could not be dismissed on this ground, *vide* my order No. 31 dated the 14th of January, 1971.

11. The following issues have been framed in this case:—

- (1) Is the election petition maintainable?
- (2) Whether the petitioner was the legally married wife of Late Sri Jaipal Singh, according to the custom of Munda Tribe prevalent in Chotanagpur?
- (3) Whether the petitioner could legally acquire the status of a 'Munda' by virtue of her marriage to Late Sri Jaipal Singh and whether she had been accepted as a member of the Munda Tribe by the said Tribe?
- (4) Was the petitioner eligible to be a candidate for the election in question?
- (5) Was the nomination paper of the petitioner wrongly and illegally rejected by the Returning Officer?
- (6) Was the Returning Officer bound in law and in the circumstances of the case to hold an inquiry and whether any such enquiry was held by him according to law and whether opportunity had been given to the petitioner in respect of her claim for further enquiry?
- (7) Is the petitioner entitled to any relief? If so, to what extent.

#### *Findings*

12. *Issue No. 1.*—Now as far as this issue is concerned, the only objection which has been taken is that the present petition suffers from the defect of non-joinder of necessary party, and as such is liable to be dismissed on that ground. It may be again mentioned here that originally when this election petition was filed the present respondent Sri Horo who was successful at the election was only impleaded in this petition, but later on, a petition was filed on behalf of the petitioner making a prayer that the other contesting candidates were also necessary parties and as such they should be also made parties in this petition. Order had been passed for impleading them as parties and this included the name of Shri T. Bodra, who was one of the contesting candidates. Later on, a prayer was made on behalf of the petitioner that on reconsideration it was found that such of those

persons, who were subsequently added were not necessary parties and, therefore, their names may be deleted. It was in this context that those names were expunged from the record including Sri T. Bodra. Sri T. Bodra is, therefore, not a party to this present proceeding. It has been urged on behalf of the respondent that Sri T. Bodra was a necessary party to this petition under clause (b) of Section 82 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (hereinafter to be referred to as 'the Act'). In paragraph 21 of the petition (to which I have also made a reference while stating the facts of the case) allegations were made to the effect that the Returning Officer under the influence of Sri T. Bodra rejected the nomination paper of the petitioner. Paragraph 21 of the election petition recites as follows:—

"That the Returning Officer, while hearing the objections illegally allowed irrelevant personal aspersions to be cast against the petitioner by her opponents; and the aforesaid even after protest made by and on behalf of the petitioner, Smt. Jahanara against the same. On enquiry as to why the Returning Officer was conducting himself in that manner the petitioner came to learn from responsible persons of the locality and from the above mentioned Shri Matiyas Demta himself that he had been influenced by the said Sri Theodora Bodra, who was Chairman of the Bihar Legislative Council on the relevant date and her other opponents against her."

It will appear from a perusal of the aforesaid paragraph that there is no doubt that a definite allegation had been made by the petitioner to the effect that she learnt on inquiry that the Returning Officer was conducting himself in a manner prejudicial to the petitioner because he was under the influence of Sri T. Bodra, who was Chairman of the Bihar Legislative Council. It has, therefore, been urged that since there was a direct allegation against Sri T. Bodra, so he was a necessary party and there has been non-compliance with the provisions of clause (b) of Section 82 of the Act. It has been contended, on the other hand, that this election petition cannot fail on this ground because there was only a recital about the allegation in paragraph 21 of the petition, but the petitioner has not relied on it and has not led any evidence with regard to the same. It may be stated here that apart from such a recital in paragraph 21 of the petition no evidence whatsoever in this respect was led on behalf of the petitioner nor any such question was put to any of the witnesses examined on behalf of the respondent to elicit answers about the veracity of the allegation made in paragraph 21 of the petition. It may be mentioned here that it was only when the petitioner herself was examined as P.W. 12 in this case, then in the cross-examination the learned counsel for the respondent drew her attention the recital in paragraph 21 and she admitted that she had made such an allegation in the petition, but there was no assertion in her evidence or in the evidence of any other witness that the allegation which had been made there was true. It may be also mentioned here that the petitioner has solely based her case on the ground that the nomination paper was illegally and improperly rejected. No relief has been sought that it was under undue influence and no allegation in the evidence has been made that the order of rejection by the Returning Officer was bad on account of his having passed such an order under the undue influence of Sri Bodra. In my opinion, in view of the circumstances, stated above, when no prayer or relief is being sought on the basis of the allegation made in paragraph 21, so Sri T. Bodra in that light does not appear to be a necessary party.

13. The matter has to be examined from another point of view also whether under the provisions of the Act, it was necessary for the petitioner to implead Sri Bodra. Chapter II of part VI of the Act deals with presentation of election petition to Election Commission. Section 82 of the Act lays down as to who should be the parties to an election petition. Section 82 of the Act runs as follows:—

"82. A petitioner shall join as respondent to his petition—

(a) where the petitioner, in addition to claiming a declaration that the election of all or any of the returned candidates is void, claims a further declaration that he himself or any other candidate has been duly elected, all the contesting candidates other than the petitioner, and where no such further declaration is claimed, all the returned candidates; and

(b) any other candidate against whom allegations of any corrupt practice are made in the petition."

It may be stated here that in this election petition no relief has been sought for as contemplated by clause (a) of Section 82, quoted above and, therefore,

clause (a) Section 82 would not be applicable in this case. It may also be stated here that the learned counsel for the respondent has also not relied on clause (a) of Section 82 but he had relied on clause (b) of Section 82 of the Act. Clause (b) Section 82 of the Act makes it imperative that any other candidate meaning of course a candidate other than one who has been elected should also be made a party if there are allegations against him in the petition of any corrupt practice.

14. An important question, therefore, arises for consideration as to what is a corrupt practice and for this I may refer to Section 123 of the Act. This Section clearly lays down as to what are the acts which will be deemed to be a corrupt practice within the meaning of the Act. Reliance has been placed on sub-section (7) of Section 123 of the Act by the learned counsel for the respondent. Sub-section (7) of Section 123 of the Act runs as follows:—

"123. The following shall be deemed to be corrupt practices for the purposes of this Act:—

- (7) The obtaining or procuring or abetting or attempting to obtain or procure by a candidate or his agent or, by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent any assistance other than the giving of a vote for the furtherance of the prospects of that candidate's election, from any person in the service of the Government and belonging to any of the following classes, namely:—
- (a) gazetted officers;
- (b) stipendiary judges and magistrates;
- (c) members of the armed forces of the Union;
- (d) members of the police forces;
- (e) excise officers;
- (f) revenue officers other than village revenue officers known as lambar-dars, malguzars, patels, deshmukhs or by any other name whose duty is to collect land revenue and who are remunerated by a share of, or commission on, the amount of land revenue collected by them but who do not discharge any police functions; and
- (g) such other class of persons in the service of the Government as may be prescribed.

*Explanation.*—(1) In this section "agent" includes an election agent, a polling agent and any person who is held to have acted as a agent in connection with the election with consent of the candidate.

(2) For the purpose of clause (7), a person shall be deemed to assist in the furtherance of the prospects of a candidate's election if he acts as an election agent of that candidate."

This section, therefore, lays down that if there is any allegation about the obtaining or procuring or abetting or attempting to obtain or procure by a candidate or his agent... for the furtherance of the prospects of that candidate's election, from any person in the service of the Government and the classes of such Government servants are enumerated in the section. The important words are "for the furtherance of the prospects of that candidate's election." There is no allegation here that Sri T. Bodra did anything in the election itself, and the only allegation is that he exercised his influence in getting an order of rejection of the nomination paper of the petitioner. In my opinion, strictly speaking the allegation as contained in paragraph 21 of the petition would not come within the scope of sub-section (7) of Section 123 of the Act and alternatively even if it does then the other answer is that no prayer or relief has been sought for on that account. It will be deemed that although such allegation was made yet it has been given up. I have already discussed above this aspect of the matter. I may also in this connection refer to Section 100 of the Act. It lays down as to what are the grounds for declaring an election to be void and clause (c) of Section 100 of the Act clearly lays down that if any nomination has been improperly rejected it would be one of the grounds for declaring the election void. Here in this case, as I have already pointed above, the main plank of the petitioner's case is that there was improper rejection of her nomination paper which was contrary to law and it was without jurisdiction. The question whether there was undue influence or not does not arise for consideration and a determination of this point has to be made. No other defect relating to the maintainability of this present petition has been raised and therefore, in view of the facts, stated above, this issue is decided in favour of the petitioner.

15. *Issue Nos. 2 to 6*—All these issues are inter-connected and these can be conveniently discussed together. There were two nomination papers filed by the petitioner and these are Annexures 2 and 2/1. The proposers were the electors in the Constituency. Both these nomination papers were supported by a declaration by the petitioner to the effect that she was member of the Munda Scheduled Tribe. As stated above, objection was filed by Sri T. Bodra and the objection petition is also an annexure to this election petition. The main objection was that the petitioner is a daughter of Sri T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S. (Retired) of Ceylon and she was married to Late Sri Jaipal Singh on the 8th of May, 1965. It may be mentioned here that the petitioner's case in this present election petition is that she was married in May, 1954. However, turning again to the objection petition which was filed, the ground of objection was that a person can claim to be a member of the Munda Tribe only by birth which is a deciding factor but the petitioner is not a Munda by birth and only on account of her marriage, she cannot be a member of the Munda Tribe. The Deputy Commissioner, Ranchi who was the Returning Officer and has also been examined as a witness in the case, *vide* R.W. 1 rejected both these nomination papers by one order. The main reason for rejection was that the descent is by birth and according to him the ethnic status cannot be acquired by marriage. The aforesaid order of the Returning Officer in this present election petition has been attacked by the learned counsel for the petitioner on three main grounds. The first ground is that on the basis of materials on record, such as, the evidence and the circumstances it ought to have been held that her marriage with Late Sri Jaipal Singh was according to the Munda custom and that she was accepted as a member of the Munda Tribe at the time of the marriage. So she is a member of the Munda Tribe. The second ground of attack is that the order of the Returning Officer rejecting the nomination papers is in excess of the powers conferred on him under Section 36 of the Act. The third contention which has been raised is that even assuming that Section 36 of the Act confers such a power on the Returning Officer, such as, to determine the status and rights of a certain person, who has filed a nomination paper, then such power is ultra vires of Articles 14, 372 and 330 of the Constitution of India.

16. Now before I discuss the evidence in the case which has been adduced and the circumstances emanating from the evidence it will be better here if I refer to the relevant provisions of law which would require consideration. Part XVI of the Constitution of India beginning from Article 330 onwards deals with the special provisions relating to certain classes. Article 330 of the Constitution provides for the reservation of seats for certain special classes, such as, the Scheduled Tribes as mentioned in clause 1(b) of Article 330. I need not refer to the other clauses because here in this case we are concerned with the Scheduled Tribes. Article 342 of the Constitution lays down that the President may with respect to any State or Union territory and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof by public notification specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be. Clause (2) of Article 342 of the Constitution also lays down that the Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification. We are also not concerned here with this latter clause of Article 342. Now in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 342 of the Constitution the President has been pleased to pass an order and this is called 'the Constitution Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950 and it reads thus—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 342 of the Constitution of India, the President, after consultation with the Governors and Rajpramukhs of the States concerned is pleased to make the following Order, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1952.
2. The tribes or tribal communities, or parts of, or groups within tribes or tribal communities, specified in Parts I to XII to the Schedule to this Order shall, in relation to the States to which those parts respectively relate, be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes so far as regards members thereof resident in the localities specified in relation to them respectively in those Parts of that Schedule.
3. Any reference in this Order, except parts IV and VIIA of the Schedule, to a State or to a district or other territorial division thereof shall be construed as a reference to the State district or other territorial division constituted as from the 1st day of November,

1956 and any reference in Parts IV and VII-A of the Schedule to a State or to a district or other territorial division thereof shall be construed as a reference to the State, district or other territorial division constituted as from the 1st day of May, 1960.

Now in the Schedules given in this Order, I may turn to Part III which is in respect of the Scheduled Tribes in Bihar and item No. 24 mentions 'Muniv'. So reading this Order along with the Schedule 'Munda' is one of the Scheduled Tribes. In view of the facts which I have stated above, a very important question which will have to be decided is whether the petitioner can be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes as contemplated by the Constitution of Scheduled Tribes Order, quoted above.

17. Section 36 of the Act deals with the scrutiny of nomination and sub-section (2) confers power on the Returning Officer to reject the nomination papers. I need not deal here in detail with the other provisions at this place because I will have to revert again to these provisions when I deal with the Order passed by the Returning Officer. I may, however, in this connection refer to Section 3 also of the Act which deals with qualifications for membership of Parliament. It lays down that a person shall not be qualified to be chosen as a representative of any State or Union territory in the Council of States unless he is an elector for that Parliamentary constituency in that State or territory. This would naturally mean that a nomination paper has to be scrutinized in light of the provisions contained in Section 3 of the Act.

18. There are certain facts in this case which are either admitted or not disputed. The petitioner does not claim to be a member of the Munda Scheduled Tribe by virtue of her birth, but she claims to be so by virtue of a marriage with a Munda, *viz.*, Late Sri Jaipal Singh and the marriage was after observance of such formalities which show that with the necessary consent and sanction she had been accepted as a member of that Tribe. This position is not disputed that Late Sri Jaipal Singh was a Munda. It also appears that the petitioner is herself a Tamil by birth as stated by her in her petition. It is also clear from her own petition that she is a Christian by birth though in her evidence she has stated that she is a Christian yet she has leaning towards Buddhism. Further it may also be mentioned here that this position is also not disputed that Late Sri Jaipal Singh had been married earlier, but he had divorced his first wife. The present petitioner had been also married earlier, that is, before her marriage with Late Sri Jaipal Singh and as it appears from her own evidence she also obtained a divorce. She had filed a suit in which a decree *Nisi* had been passed and this decree *Nisi* was made absolute on the 6th of May, 1954 and so after that when she became free, she married Late Sri Jaipal Singh on the 7th of May, 1954. In the petition only the year '1954' has been mentioned, but the date of the marriage has not been mentioned. It may also be mentioned here that from the written statement filed on behalf of the respondent as well as evidence which has been led on his behalf to which I will be presently referring the fact that she was married to late Sri Jaipal Singh has not been disputed. But the real controversy between the parties is on the point whether the marriage was in such form that would make her a member of the Tribe. It may also be mentioned here that according to the respondent as has been vehemently argued by the learned counsel for the respondent that as she was not a 'Munda', so a marriage of a Munda with a non-Munda could not be permissible in any circumstances and a non-Munda lady marrying a Munda can never become a member of the Munda Tribe.

19. Now I will take up a discussion of the question whether the petitioner on the basis of the evidence adduced in the case and in the circumstances of the case, has been able to prove that her marriage with Late Sri Jaipal Singh was according to the Munda custom and it was in such a form that she was accepted and treated and thus became a member of the Munda Tribe. There are twelve witnesses examined on behalf of the petitioner including the petitioner herself who is P.W. 12, and six witnesses in all were examined on behalf of the respondent. The evidence adduced on behalf of the petitioner can be classified into two categories. The first category is of the witnesses, who were not witnesses of the marriage ceremonies, but have stated that she by virtue of such a marriage has become a Munda and that such a marriage is permissible amongst the Mundas. The witnesses in this respect are P.Ws. 1, 3 and 4. The other category of the witnesses is of those consisting of course of the Para Raja Pahan, who performed the marriage and the relations of Late Sri Jaipal Singh, such as P.Ws. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 who have stated about the actual ceremony of the marriage, P.W. 12, as stated above, is petitioner herself.

20. P.W. 1 is J. B. Hembrom, who is a Deputy Collector and he was posted at Ranchi in the capacity of District Welfare Officer. He has stated that as a Welfare Officer his duties were to look after the welfare of the Scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and depressed and backward classes. He was under the Deputy Commissioner Ranchi and has also stated that according to the instructions issued by the Government and the delegation of the authority to him by the Deputy Commissioner, he had been also empowered to issue caste certificates. It may be again mentioned here that he had granted a caste certificate to the petitioner to the effect that she was a member of the Munda Scheduled Tribe, and this certificate had been attached to the nomination paper by the petitioner. I may in this connection refer here to the Government publication issued by the Welfare Department of Bihar which is a compendium of important circulars and letters and in this case compendium there is a Government letter memo No. II/S2. 109/5d-3284 dated the 19th March, 1958 and it has been stated in this letter of the Government addressed to all Heads of Departments and the District Officers that when a candidate who belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe is required to submit a certificate that he belongs to a Scheduled Caste/Tribe along with his application for a post under the State Government some difficulty is experienced in obtaining such a certificate. In order to avoid any inconvenience to candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes in this connection, Government have decided that in all cases where a candidate for appointment to a post under the State Government is required to furnish such a certificate from any one of the officers mentioned in this letter shall be accepted. The District Magistrate is one of the officers who has been authorised under this letter to issue caste certificate. The evidence of P.W. 1 has to be read along with Ext. 1 which shows the distribution of work among the officers and Sri Hembrom (P.W. 1) was authorised by this document by the District Magistrate, that is, the Deputy Commissioner to issue caste certificates. There can be no doubt that by virtue of these documents P.W. 1 had been duly empowered and authorised to issue caste certificate. The letter refers only to certificates granted to persons who apply for posts, but in this case the certificate was granted to a candidate for the membership of the Parliament. I think that this will not make any difference. There can be no doubt about the competency of the certificate granted by this officer. It may also be mentioned here that the Returning Officer also took into consideration this certificate, but in view of the totality of the circumstances which he has discussed in his order he did not place reliance on this document. The question now arises as to what value should be attached to such a certificate. It appears from the evidence of P.W. 1 that he had not made personal inquiry before granting the certificate and his certificate was really based on his personal knowledge of this fact that the petitioner was the wife of Late Sri Jalpal Singh. It may be said that as he had not made any inquiry or verification, so he could not be in a competent position to state what he has said in his certificate. But there is one another thing also about which this officer has stated because according to him if a Munda marries a non-Munda and if a feast is given and if the elders of the society accept that marriage and participate in the feast, then the wife of that Munda would become a member of the Munda Tribe. It can also be equally argued with force that being the District Welfare Officer he was in competent position to state about this. The evidence of this witness finds ample support from the evidence of the two other witnesses of this category, viz. P.Ws. 3 and 4.

21. P.W. 3 is Thakur Rameshwar Sharma, who is an Assistant Director in Sociology, Bihar Tribal Welfare Institute, Government of Bihar, Ranchi. One of his duties is to render advice to the Government on such matters as may be referred to him for advice and opinion concerning the field and scope of his work. He has stated that at present he is doing research work on the subject 'Bihar Tribal Marriage and Family Transformation' with special reference to family law. One of his duties has also been to meet and come in contact with the members of different tribes to ascertain facts relating to the subject of his research. He has stated that Late Sri Jalpal Singh 'Marang Gomka' (big leader) was known to him. He has also stated that recently he had been asked by the Government to report on the status of issues by mixed tribal marriages and he has submitted his report to the Government, and he has gathered information about the marriage of Jalpal Singh in the course of his contacts with the tribal people. He has further stated that in 1954 or near about 1954 a Munda male could marry a non-Munda girl and after adopting a special procedure in some cases such non-Munda women were accepted as members of the tribe. A procedure or formality according to him has to be gone through in which council of elders of the tribal people is consulted and the special reason for the purpose is stated and then the feast rituals like jati is gone through and then the marriage is allowed. He has also given instances of such marriages and has stated that near Lekharpur in Singhbhum there is a Santhal Pradhan and there was a marriage of his according to this special procedure. The

research work done by this officer has also been recognised by the Government of India and he has also stated that in this connection Dhebar Commission's report may be also consulted where his name finds mention at many places. This witness of course did not attend the marriage ceremony of the petitioner and he had also not been to village Takra which is the ancestral village home of Late Sri Jaipal Singh but on the basis of the research work which he has been doing, he has stated authoritatively that now a Munda can marry a non-Munda provided the required formalities in the family are gone into and the elders of the community give their approval and sanction. a non-Munda woman so married is accepted and becomes a member of the Munda Tribe.

22. P.W. 4 is N. C. Choudhuri, who is the Superintendent of anthropological Survey of India, Ministry of Education. He is an Anthropologist and he has to undertake field studies in different parts of India, mostly among the tribal communities. He has also stated that Munda tribal custom was an assignment given to him in 1965-66. He has further stated that as an Anthropologist when one has to study custom, the marriage necessarily forms a very important part in the study. It also appears from his evidence that certain customs among the tribes are static but some are not static. He has stated that some customs change more rapidly, such as, custom of dress as compared to the custom of rules of marriage and rules of inheritance. Now as far as a Munda tribe is concerned, he has stated that he found sufficient variations in the marriage custom of the tribal people and in the course of his research he found that a Munda could marry a non-Munda girl and this was even before 1954. He has stated that he could not say what was the manner of such marriage, but he could say as to what would be social consequence of such marriage. According to him there are three kinds of unusual marriages. One is of the kind where a Munda boy marries a non-Munda. The second kind of unusual type of marriage is *Parjati*, that is, when a Munda girl marries a non-Munda boy and the girl goes out of the community. The third type of unusual marriage is where a Munda boy marries a non-Munda girl whatsoever may be origin of that non-Munda girl. The social consequence of the last type of unusual marriage is *Jati Bora*. It is regarded as an offence against the whole community and normally the boy along with his family is ostracised and in all social matters their participation is tabooed. But he has at the same time also stated that there is a process by which both the boy and his wife can be admitted into the community. This process of admission into the community is known as *Niyar*. That means "to bring in or take in". But the offending party invites the members of the *Parha*, gives them a feast, a white goat is sacrificed, blood is smeared on the body of the boy and the girl along with Tarmolik and then they are allowed to sit along with the members of the community in the same *pankti*, and after this is over, they are formally considered as the members of the community.

23. It may be also mentioned here that it has also been urged that the marriage of Jahan Ara Jaipal Singh could not have also been approved because she was a divorcee and Jaipal Singh had also divorced his wife. It may be mentioned here that this position was not disputed that Jaipal Singh had been married and he had issues by that marriage, but there had been a divorce and Jahan Ara Jaipal Singh had also been married, she had obtained a divorce from her previous husband. P.W.4 stated that there are variations now in custom in which widower or widow can also marry. He has also stated that he has not come across any case in which divorcee non-Munda woman married to a Munda. But he has also stated that where a non-Munda divorcee woman marries the *Parha* has socially accepted and sanctified it.

24. I will now take up a discussion of those witnesses, who have deposed about the actual ceremony of marriage of Jahan Ara Jaipal Singh. P.W. 2 is Sri Mahendra Singh, who is Deputy Secretary, Forest and Excise., Patna.

He is a Bhagna of Late Sri Jaipal Singh. He attended the marriage ceremony. There can be no doubt about his competency to depose about the marriage because being such a close relation naturally he must have attended the marriage. The only thing of course which can be said against him is that since he is related to Sri Jaipal Singh and the present petitioner, so he cannot be regarded as a disinterested witness. The testimony of a witness can not be discarded only on this ground. Now turning to his evidence, it appears that he attended the marriage and he has also stated that the marriage ceremony had been performed by Hiraman Pahan. Hiraman Pahan has also been examined on behalf of the petitioner and he is P.W. 10. P.W. 2 has stated that the marriage was performed according to Munda rites and after the performance of the marriage there was a feast at Munda rites and after the performance of the marriage there was a feast at as, of P.W. 2 and other witnesses shows that there was at first a ceremony of marriage at Morabadi, one of the quarters of Ranchi where Late Sri Jaipal Singh

was residing and thereafter Jaipal Singh and the petitioner went to village Takra which is the ancestral village of Jaipal Singh and there also ceremonies were performed. This witness has stated about the ceremony at Morabadi and he has also stated that on the next day both his uncle and aunt were taken to Takra and he had also accompanied them.

On arrival in village Takra they were taken to Sarana which is a place of worship of Mundas. His mother also came there and washed the feet of his uncle and Jahan Ara with water. After this there was the washing of their feet with the blood of a white cock. There was also an exchange of Tilak at Sarana and after this there were some other functions in the house and on the next day there was a sacrifice of a goat. The meat of the goat was distributed as Prasad to the members of all the tribes and there was also a Bhaj and feast with Handiya. This witness admitted that he has also married a non-Munda girl and he was married according to Munda custom rites as well as according to Hindu Law. There is one another comment also about the evidence of this witness and it is this that naturally he would be supporting the case of the petitioner when he himself has also married a non-Munda girl. The fact that he has married a non-Munda girl and there are other instances also which are apparent from his evidence and it appears that this practice is now becoming common among the Mundas that a Munda is marrying an non-Munda and so it is quite possible that in view of such situation there has been a variation in accepting such marriage but of course certain prescribed ceremonies are gone through and there is acceptance of the same by the elders.

25. P.W. 5 is Puskar Saman. He is a witness on the point that he also attended the marriage of the petitioner with Late Sri Jaipal Singh in May, 1954. He has stated that this marriage took place at the house of Sri Jaipal Singh and at the time there were several political leaders, some relatives and persons of his village present including the Parha Panchayat and Sri Jaipal Singh at that time made a declaration that he was going to marry Jahan Ara Jaipal Singh. The political leaders who were present at that time did not say anything, but the Parha Panchayat then moved away from that place and then they had a deliberation among themselves. After this they returned to the place where they were all sitting and then they said that if Jaipal Singh wanted to marry then he would have to marry according to their marriage custom and rites. On that day nothing had happened and on the next day Jaipal Singh was married and the marriage ceremony was performed by a Pahan of Village Takra. This witness has also given the details of the ceremonies which took place in the Mandan which had been specially prepared and then on the next day they went to village Takra. This witness admitted in his cross-examination that the ceremonies about which he has stated were of exceptional type because there was an exceptional type of marriage. It also appears from his evidence that rapid developments and assimilation of other cultures are taking place among the Mundas because according to the statements made by him, he belongs to Panch Ferrana area of Chotanagpur and 90 per cent of the Mundas of this area have become Hinduised and have adopted Hindu customs retaining certain tribal customs, such as that their tribal Brahman performs the marriage rites. It was suggested to this witness in the cross-examination that the Pahans had given sanction to this marriage because of the great influence of Jaipal Singh, as he was an All India leader. This witness has denied this suggestion and has stated that it was not a fact that on account of the influence of Jaipal Singh the Pahans had given the sanction because there had been other cases also where such sanctions had been given. It may be mentioned here that the suggestion made to this witness in the cross-examination also shows that such a sanction had been given, but it was under influence. The fact that such a sanction had been obtained by undue influence has also not been specifically pleaded in the written statement of the respondent.

26. P.W. 6 is A. M. Patar, who is a Social Welfare Organiser of Tisco Community Development Department. He had been invited on the occasion of the marriage ceremony of Late Sri Jaipal Singh and he attended the same. His evidence is also to the effect that Parha Raja and Pahans had come and after deliberations they had said that if Jaipal Singh wanted to marry Jahan Ara, then it should be performed according to their customary rites. On the next day Jiramani Pahan performed the marriage. He has also given the details of the ceremonies which took place at that time.

27. P. W. 7 is Lalit Munda and from his evidence it appears that he was serving under Late Sri Jaipal Singh as a personal servant and he has also stated about the performance of the marriage ceremony.

28. P. W. 8 is Lauhar Singh Pahan. He is Parna Raju or three Parhas, viz., Takra Parha, Sada Parha and Sangha Parha. Undoubtedly he was an important member of the council of elders inclusive of village Takra, that is, the ancestral home of Late Sri Jaipal Singh. He has also stated about the performance at Morabadi and thereafter at Takra. He has also stated that the Samaj of the Munda Tribe accepted the marriage. It also appears from his evidence that there are other instances also where a Munda had married a non-Munda. He has stated that he attended a marriage of a Munda who had married in Tatanagar with a Ho Girl, and after this sanction was given to such a marriage. It was suggested to this witness also which he of course denied that because of the influence of Jaipal Singh and because he gave them drinks, they had agreed to his marriage.

29. P. W. 9 is Khudi Singh Munda. He is a Kutumb (relation) of Jaipal Singh. He had been called at the time of the marriage. He has also stated that the Parhas of the village had gone there. A reference was made to the Parhas and the Farhas gave their permission. The marriage ceremony was performed by Hiraman Pahan according to Munda customary rites and that after the marriage at Morabadi Jaipal Singh and Jahan Ara left for village Takra on the following day and on arrival at village Takra all the five sisters of Jaipal Singh washed the feet of Jahan Ara and Jaipal Singh. He has also stated about the ceremonies which took place.

30. P. W. 10 is Hiraman Pahan and he is a very important witness because evidence shows that he had performed the marriage ceremony. There can be no doubt that, he was Pahan of the village. It may also be mentioned that a certificate granted by him had also been filed along with the nomination paper. Now turning to the evidence of this witness, it appears that people of twelve Parhas were called to attend the marriage ceremony. They were asked if they would accept the marriage and take Jahan Ara as the woman of their community and they all went there and got them married and then they took them to Takra. He has stated that he was the Pahan who performed the rituals of the marriage and after the marriage they enjoyed the feast after killing goats at Takra. He has stated that this marriage was performed according to Munda custom and this marriage was accepted by the Munda Samaj. He has also admitted that a certificate had been granted by him.

31. P. W. 11 is Odo Pahan. He was also one of the Pahans, who had attended the marriage. In his examination-in-chief he stated that Jahan Ara was married at Morabadi about three years or a bit more. This was obviously incorrect and it appears that he had really no idea of time because when he was questioned as to what his age was, he stated that he could not give his own age, and when he was asked by Court if he could count, then he stated that he could count up to twenty. He also admitted that he had no idea of the month and the year. Considering the capacity of this witness in this respect, I think that this statement of his that the marriage took place three years ago is of no importance at all.

32. The last witness examined on behalf of the petitioner is Jahan Ara Jaipal Singh herself who is P.W. 12. She has stated that she had obtained a divorce by her previous husband and thereafter according to the Munda custom and with the sanction of Parahans and others she had been married to Sri Jaipal Singh. She has also described the ceremonies which had been performed. She has also stated that at the time of the marriage ceremony Sri Jaipal Singh's mother embraced her and changed her name and the name which was given to her was Lankasri. She has admitted that she had been married once before, but she had divorced her husband. She has also stated that she had obtained a decree Nisi and this Nisi decree was made absolute on the 6th of May, 1954 and that is why she had been married after the 6th of May, 1954. The learned counsel for the respondent has submitted that no such decree had been filed and further that her evidence shows that negotiation for her marriage through the intervention of common friends had taken place long before the passing of the absolute decree and as such it was improbable that such a marriage could have taken place. In my opinion, there is nothing improbability of this if negotiation had been going on. The parties had to wait till the decree Nisi was made absolute which according to her evidence was made absolute on the 6th of May, 1954. The learned counsel for the respondent also submitted that nothing has been filed to show that she was not married under the special Marriage Act of 1954 which is a special provision of marriages of this type, but, in my opinion, when the petitioner never asserted that she had been married under the Special Marriage Act, then there could have been no occasion or necessity of filing any document to show that there was any such marriage under that Act.

33. The respondent, on the other hand, as stated above, has examined six witnesses and it may be stated here that no witness has been examined on his behalf, who could say that on account of the study and the research made on this tribal community such a marriage even after the changes could not have been accepted by the community. Now out of the six witnesses examined on behalf of the respondent, R.W. 1 is Sri S. P. Shakla, who was the Deputy Commissioner and the Returning Officer at the relevant point of time. His evidence is only about the rejection of the nomination paper, so his evidence need not be discussed at this stage.

34. R.W. 2 is Rulus Guria. He is a Munda and he is a President of Bais Para Raja of his village. He has stated that he knew Jaipal Singh who was a leader of the Munda Tribe and also knew his eldest son at the time when he was 10 years of age. His statement was that Jaipal Singh did not marry after the marriage with the mother of the son of his named Amar Singh. According to this witness no second marriage took place. This witness has also stated that if a woman of her own accord goes and lives with a male person, then this kind of marriage is called Dhuku and if anyone of his tribe brings and marries anyone without the consent of the parents, then this form is called Sagai. According to him, that Dhuku type of woman is not given any right under the Munda custom and if there are issues by the Dhuku type of marriage, then they are excommunicated from the tribe, but after the death of the parents, they are taken in the tribe. This witness has stated that he did not know what was the connection between Jahan Ara and Jaipal Singh, but he could only say this much that during the election of 1957 he used to see both of them moving about together. This witness himself is a Christian and he has stated that marriages amongst them are according to Christian rites. His evidence also shows that he observes only Christian festivals so much so that Sarhul festival which is an important festival of the Munda Tribe, but that is only observed by non-Christians. He was not present at the time of the marriage. He had also no occasion of going to Takra and since he was a Christian himself, so it is very difficult to say that he had intimate knowledge about the prevalent customs of the Munda Tribe.

35. R.W. 3 is Jura Bhagat, who is also a Munda. He knew Jaipal Singh of the Munda Tribe. He has stated that in his community only unmarried girls and unmarried boys are married and no marriage is performed in Munda Tribe with a divorced woman or with a woman who has been left by her husband and that no one of his tribe can marry a non-Munda woman or a non-Munda man. According to him, the marriage custom is being observed in such an extreme form and with such rigidity that if the wife of a certain person of the tribe dies, then he cannot remarry and if he does remarry, then this woman has the status of a Dhuku woman only and that such a woman would be excommunicated from the tribe so much so that she will not be allowed to be buried in burial ground of the tribe. This witness also stated that persons of his tribe cannot marry persons of another tribe. He also stated that if the Parha Raja and the Pahan of the Elka permit such a marriage, then that can be permitted, but only amongst the members of the same tribe. He has stated that he did not know of any instance where a Munda had married a non-Munda.

36. R.W. 4 is Samuen Horo. He has stated that he knew Jaipal Singh and he had a son named Amar Singh. This fact has not been disputed that Jaipal Singh by his first wife did have a son. This witness has also stated that Jaipal Singh was Munda and this witness is also a Munda. He has described the ceremonies which take place at the time of a marriage in Munda Tribe. He stated that in his tribe if a person is married and then his wife either leaves him or dies, then in that case there can be no remarriage of such a person. Further on he stated that if a person who has been already married and his wife has either left him or has died and then he wants to marry, then this form called 'Sagai' form of marriage and if a woman is married and her husband either dead or has left her and she goes and lives with another person then it is called Dhuku form of marriage. Further on he stated that in his tribe a Munda cannot marry a non-Munda male or female. According to this witness, therefore, there can never be any sanction or approval for a marriage with a non-Munda. He was also a candidate for the election and it was suggested to him that he had come to depose falsely because Late Sri Jaipal Singh did not recommend him for being given a ticket to contest the election.

37. R.W. 5 is Bir Singh Munda and his evidence was also to the same effect that if a non-Munda woman goes and lives with a Munda then this will be called Dhuku form of marriage and she will not get any right and status according to the Munda custom. According to this witness if any Munda marries a non-Munda.

then he has to be excommunicated from the tribe. Jaipal Singh as I have already pointed admittedly was a Munda and he married a non-Munda, so according to this witness he ought to have been excommunicated, but this witness has stated that he did not know if Jaipal Singh was excommunicated from the tribe. He also further on stated that he knew only this much that Jaipal Singh was a Leader and he did not know anything further regarding him and that he had no occasion to go to village Takra, that is, the ancestral home of Jaipal Singh. According to this witness also the marriage is performed in a *Mandap* and certain ceremonies are celebrated and if the ceremonies are performed in this manner then the marriages would be deemed to have been accepted by the tribe.

38. The last witness examined on behalf of the respondent is N. E. Horo, that is, the respondent himself. He is R.W. 6. He has stated that Jaipal Singh had been married and his first marriage was with a lady who was probably the grand-daughter of late Sri W. C. Banerji, who was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress. As regards the petitioner this witness has stated that Jahan Ara Jaipal Singh was living with Jaipal Singh and it was said that he had married her. He also stated that Jahan Ara Jaipal Singh was not a Munda but she was a Tamil and that she did not have any right or status of a member of the Munda Tribe. He has also stated about the funeral ceremony of Jaipal Singh after his death. I will discuss this aspect of the matter separately. I have already referred to this fact that two of the witnesses, *viz.*, P.Ws. 1 and 2 (Sri Hembrom and Sri Mahendra Singh), who are admittedly Mundas have married non-Mundas. The respondent also in his evidence admitted that Hembrom had married an Uraon and the wife of Mahendra Singh is Arya Punjabi. This witness also stated that Jaipal Singh continued to be a Munda until his death. This will clearly show that he had not been excommunicated and as already referred to the evidence of one of the witnesses for the respondent who stated that he did not know if Jaipal Singh had been excommunicated. If Jaipal Singh had been excommunicated because of his marrying a non-Munda, then certainly it would have been a matter of great importance and of notoriety. There would have been therefore, evidence on behalf of the respondent in support of the fact that he was excommunicated, but there was no such evidence and the statements made by the respondent himself rather show that he had not been excommunicated. This is also a circumstance worthy of consideration. I may also in this connection refer to the answer given by the respondent towards the concluding portion of his evidence, where he has stated that now a days it is permissible for a male Munda to marry a non-Munda female, but she will not be accepted as a member of the Munda tribe and that if a female Munda marries a male non-Munda, then in that case the female will be excommunicated from the Tribe and the male cannot be taken as a member of the Tribe. This also supports the fact that there has been some change since it has become permissible for a male Munda to marry a non-Munda. But according to this witness, she will not be accepted as a member of the Munda Tribe. It also appears from the evidence of the respondent that the custom among the Mundas is changing and it is dynamic and not static. It also appears that there are members of the Tribe who can be regarded as Hinduised Mundas or Christianised Mundas.

39. The evidence which I have discussed above, therefore, would show that on the one hand there was an assertion by the petitioner herself and her witnesses that the marriage of the petitioner was performed after the observance of all the formalities and ceremonies and with the consent and the approval of the tribal leaders and that she was accepted as a member of the Munda Tribe. The evidence on behalf of the respondent is, on the other hand, that no such permission can be accorded and in no case can a non-Munda woman marrying a Munda become a member of the Munda Tribe. It also appears from the evidence that there have been many instances of such marriages where a Munda male has married non-Munda female and this is evident from the evidence of P.W.s. 1, 2, 3, 8 and the evidence of R.W. 6, the respondent himself to which I have referred above.

40. The petitioner also led evidence on the point that late Sri Jaipal Singh died in Delhi and then his dead body was brought to Ranchi by plane and thereafter the dead body was taken to his ancestral home in village Takra where the funeral rites were performed according to the Munda custom and he was buried in the Munda burial ground. A number of witnesses have been examined on this point on behalf of the petitioner, such as, the petitioner herself who is P.W. 12 and others. *viz.*, P.W.s. 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 who attended the funeral ceremony. The respondent, on the other hand, led evidence to the effect that the dead body was taken to village Takra, but the funeral rites were performed according to

the Christian faith and that the body was taken to the Church and then the burial was in the church cemetery in village Takra. But on a consideration of the evidence and the circumstances which emanate from their evidence, I am inclined to believe that the petitioner's case in this respect was correct that the funeral rites were according to the Munda customs. In my opinion, the question whether the funeral rites were performed according to the Munda custom or not is also not very important when it is admitted that Jaipal Singh was a Munda until his death and the question which has to be determined is whether the petitioner by virtue of her marriage has become a member of the Munda Tribe or not and this question would not be materially affected as to how the funeral rites took place.

41. Now besides the oral evidence which I have discussed above, reliance has been placed on several books of scholars who had studied and made a research on this subject. One of the important books in this connection is called "The Mundas and their Country" by Sarat Chandra Roy. It may be mentioned here that the publication of this book was in 1912. So naturally enough this book cannot be an authority as to what the present custom amongst Mundas was particularly in the year 1954 when this marriage took place. The Returning Officer has also referred to this book particularly to page 403 of this book which is a Chapter called "The Tribal Organisation and its Development into Social and Political Organisation". It has been stated in this book that descent came to be traced through the father and no longer, as before through the mother. The Returning Officer relied on the observation in this book to show that the Munda Society was a Patriarchal Society and one becomes a member of the Munda Tribe by virtue of birth and one cannot become a member of the Tribe on account of the marriage with a Munda. I may in this connection refer here to other relevant portions and observation of this book. At page 400 of this book it has been stated that the Munda tribe is divided into a large number of exogamous groups called kilis and according to Munda tradition, all the members of the same kili are descended from one common ancestor. Mr. Roy has also stated in his book—

"Though exogamous as regards the kilis, the Mundas are endogamous so far as other tribes are concerned. Thus, there can now be no valid marriage, according to Munda custom, between a Munda and the member of any other Kolarian tribe, such as the Santals, the Kharias, the Asurs, or the Birhors."

This observation no doubt shows that according to the strict Munda custom prevalent at the time when the author wrote this book a marriage with a non-Munda was not at all permissible and it could not be regarded as a valid marriage. I may also in this connection refer here to the observation at page 436 of this book where the author has stated that in the matter of marriage, as in several other matters, the Mundas appear to have modified some of their ancient customs and practices in imitation of those of their Hindu neighbours of olden times. The author has also given an illustration that early marriages were quite infrequent amongst well-to-do Mundas, but the days are still remembered when no young Munda could marry before he was able to construct a plough with his own hands nor would a Munda girl be given away in marriage before she could, with her own hands, weave mats with palm-leaves and spin cotton. It also appears from the research which has been made by the author that in modern days, the selection is ordinarily made for the boy as well as for the girl by the father or other guardian. The boy's approval of the guardian's selection is, however, frequently sought for, and generally obtained. The learned counsel for the respondent has also vehemently argued particularly on the basis of the evidence which has been adduced by him that the 'Arandi' was a form of marriage and the marriage of Munda with a non-Munda could not be in accordance with any of the prescribed form of marriage. It appears from page 444 of this book that 'Arandi' is a word which denotes the marriage ceremony itself and several forms of marriages have been given in this book.

42. The next book to which I will refer is also a very authoritative book called 'Tribes and Castes of Bengal' by H. H. Risely. He was a member of the Indian Civil Service and Volume II of this book is Ethnographic Glossary. This is also a very old publication which is of the year 1891 and so the facts stated in this book can be of help in showing as to what was the state of affairs at the time. It appears from this book and this was also an undisputed position that very severe restrictions are imposed amongst the Mundas as far as marriage in their own kilis or sect is concerned. Risely in his book at page 102 has devoted

a topic on the question of marriage amongst the Mundas. He has stated as follows:-

"Traces still survive among the Mundas of a form of marriage, resembling the Santali nir bolok. It is called dhuko era, meaning a bride who has entered the household of her own accord. The children of a woman thus married seem to have an inferior status in respect of their rights to inherit the landed property of their father."

It appears from this that the Dhuko form of marriage was also being tolerated and the children of such a marriage were given an inferior status in respect of their rights to inherit the landed property. He has also given a very interesting illustration. It appears that late Babu Rakhal Das Haldar, Manager of the Maharaja of Chhotanagpur, gave an illustration to the author of this book and this was of the case of a Munda of one of the villages having died leaving an only son by a dhuko era wife. The question arose whether this son had a right to succeed. Under the orders of Colonel Dalton's a number of headmen of villages were called together, and their opinions were taken, but no decided results, however, could be arrived at. Some thought that the son should get the whole property. Others proposed to exclude him altogether, and a third party considered him entitled to maintenance, and eventually the question was compromised by admitting the son's right to one-fourth of the land and the whole of the personal property. The author of this book has, therefore, observed—"the case is a curious comment on the uncertainty of tribal custom". This clearly shows that the author after research and study came to the conclusion that there was an element of uncertainty in the Munda tribal custom because it was variable and thus it can be said that it was not static, but dynamic and liable to changes by impact and assimilation of different cultures and surroundings. It also appears that the author after studying came to the conclusion that the widows also may marry again by rituals known as *Sagai* in which sindurdan is performed with the left hand. It also appears that divorce was also allowed at the instance of either party, and divorced women were permitted to remarry. I have referred to these facts only with a view to show that there are changes which are taking place in the Munda custom.

43. Learned counsel for the respondent has relied on certain passages from a book called 'Encyclopaedia Mundarica' by Rev. John Hoffmann, S.J. In Volume 1(a) at page 127 onwards under the word "angir Nag" illustrations have been given how punishments were imposed by the society in cases of moral transgressions. These all show that punishments are imposed, but the facts stated therein would not by themselves show or prove that what was not permissible by the Munda customs at that time is still not permissible.

44. I may also in this connection refer here the Volume 15 of the Encyclopaedia Britannica (1965) in which there is a chapter about the Mundas at page 991. It has been stated there thus—

"At present the process of Munda assimilation to the larger Indian society, facilitated by improved communications and the introduction of a formal system of education under the British, is being accelerated under the independent government of India. The Munda speaking peoples, with the other Indian tribal groups, are being encouraged to adopt new customs and to become fully participating members of Indian society."

I may also refer here in this case to the Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics by James Hastings, Volume IX, pages 1, 2 and 3 where also it has been stated as to how the Munda customs etc. are being changed with the impact of the influence of the Christianity.

45. In a book on the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act (Act VI of 1906), published by J. Reid, I.C.S., Settlement Officer of Chota Nagpur in 1910, there is a chapter in this book called 'the Special Memorandum on the land system of Munda Country' by the Rev. Father J. Hoffmann S.J. It appears from this article in this book that "the pure Mundari Khuntkatti village usually contains three elements, namely, (a) the Khuntkattidars, (b) the parjas or raiyats, and (c) the subsidiary castes". The khuntkattidars are descendants in the male line of the original founders of the village. As such they are all akin, of equal status and differing in wealth mainly owing to differences in size of the families of their ancestors. The Mundari race is made up of separate clans or septs, called kilis, for which in some parts of Hindi equivalent word is gotra. There is a strict prohibition that the members of one kili on no account partake of the sacrifices offered by those of a different kili. There is also an observation to the effect of marriage transfers the wife from her paternal kili, to the kili of her husband. It appears, therefore, that according to the Munda conception also by legal fiction of wife becomes a member of the kili of her husband.

46. Learned counsel for the petitioner has also relied on a Division Bench decision of the Assam High Court in the case of *Wilson Reade versus C. S. Booth and others*, reported in A.I.R. 1958 Assam, page 128. This was also in connection with an election and the short facts of that case were that the appellant was the nominee of the political party called the Eastern India Tribunal Union. The security of the nomination papers was held and the nomination paper of the appellant was rejected on the ground that the appellant was an Anglo-Indian within the meaning of the word as defined in Article 366(2) of the Constitution and was thus a member of the scheduled tribe and was not entitled to be nominated as a candidate for the reserved seat for the members of the tribe. It may also be mentioned here that the father of the appellant was an European and he had married a Khasi and a question arose for consideration whether the appellant would be considered as a member of the Khasi tribe. It was held in that case the question a person can be regarded a member of the Khasi tribe under the Constitution is a question of fact depending upon the evidence produced in the case and it will have to be inferred from the totality of circumstances and that the question of a person's domicile is by itself not enough to confer any particular status on him, but it is certainly an element in determining a fact as to whether he was regarded as a member of the Khasi tribe or not. It was also further held that the political status of an individual and what electoral rights he possesses have no doubt to be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; but it cannot be assumed that when the Constitution and the order issued under the provisions of the Constitution uses the word 'Khasi tribe', it only means a Khasi of pure blood. The right to seek election for the reserved seat has been conferred on a member of the Khasi tribe. The question whether an individual who is seeking election for the reserved seat is or is not a member of the Khasi tribe will have to be determined by the courts when they are required to adjudicate upon that question and in the absence of any definition of the word 'Khasi tribe' in the Constitution or in the law, the test which will determine the membership of that individual will not be only the purity of blood, but ..... his own conduct is following the customs and the way of life of the tribe and the way in which he was treated by the community and the practice amongst the tribal people in the matter of dealing with persons whose mother was a Khasi and father was a European.

47. As regards the constitutional safeguards it was held that the whole object of reserving a seat for the Khasi tribe is to afford the community as a whole a right of representation and to give the community as a whole a protection and, therefore, the question of the membership of a particular individual of that community cannot be considered divorced from the very object of the legislation. The conduct of the community which has been given a right of special representation, the manner and how the community regarded the particular individual and whether the community as a whole intended to take the individual within its fold are all matters which will be relevant for consideration of the question as to whether within the meaning of the Constitution, the person could or could not be regarded as a member of the Khasi clan. It may also be mentioned here that it was a matriarchal tribe and that is why the membership has been considered form the point whether the mother was a Khasi or not. The facts of that case are certainly distinguishable from the facts in the present case because there the appellant claimed to be a Khasi by virtue of birth and it was held that unless the definition be otherwise, the word 'Khasi tribe' does not mean purity of blood. But here in this case the right has not been claimed by virtue of birth, but by virtue of marriage because the petitioner claims firstly that she was married to a Munda and secondly that the marriage was in such form and with such sanction and approved that she has become a member of the Munda Tribe.

48. The decision of the Assam High Court a forementioned does show that the Hon'ble Judges who decided that case were also of the view that the word 'Khasi tribe' or for the matter of that in this particular case Munda Tribe has not to be given that narrow and restricted scope and the question whether a particular person is a member of the tribe or not is a question of fact which has to be decided on the totality of the circumstances. I may in this connection again refer here to the Constitution Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950 promulgated in 1950 by the President of India which I have already quoted in the earlier part of my judgment. In paragraph 2 of this Order the important words to be quoted are—

"The tribes or tribal communities, or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities, specified in Parts I to XII to the Schedule...."

In Article 342 of the Constitution the exact words used are "the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities". No definition or the word 'tribal' has been given either in the Order or in the

Constitution and I think the Parliament in its wisdom has rightly used these words and not only tribes. The words which have been clearly show that a wide import and meaning have to be given to these words. There was also a contention that by declaration of any person other than who has been born a Munda as a member of the tribe would be a violation of the safeguard for the reservation of a seat as given under Article 330 of the Constitution, but I do not think that this contention seems to be correct. The question which has to be decided is whether a particular person is a member of the particular Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe or not and if he or she is then naturally his or her candidature will be advancement of the objective given in Article 330 of the Constitution.

49. On a survey of the entire evidence and the circumstances of the case, I see no reason to discredit the evidence which has been led on behalf of the petitioner firstly that she was married according to the Munda custom and that it was with approval and sanction of the tribe whereby she was accepted as a member of the Munda Tribe. True, it is that she cannot claim to be a member of the Munda Tribe by virtue of birth, but as she has been accepted as a member of the Munda Tribe on account of her marriage in such form, naturally it follows that by legal fiction such as the domicile of the husband by operation of law in some cases governs the domicile of the wife, so on this analogy the tribe to which the husband belongs would be the tribe to which she would be deemed to belong provided the marriage was after due observance of formalities and after obtaining the sanction of the elders of the tribe as was done in this case.

50. The Returning Officer, as pointed above, rejected the nomination papers for the ground of what I have stated above. But it may be mentioned that naturally the evidence which has been led and the materials which have been placed on record were certainly not available to the Returning Officer and as such he gave decision on the materials which were available to him. Learned counsel for the petitioner has also attacked the order of the Returning Officer on two grounds. Firstly, that it was in excess of the powers conferred on him under section 36 of the Act. Section 33 of the Act lays down that the nomination papers should be filed within the prescribed time. Sub-section (2) of this Section lays down that in a Constituency where any seat is reserved, a candidate shall not be deemed to be qualified to be chosen to fill that seat unless his nomination paper contained a declaration by him specifying the particular caste or tribe of which he is a member and the area in relation to which that caste or tribe is a Scheduled Caste or, as the case may be, a Scheduled Tribe of the State. I have already pointed above that a declaration as contemplated by this aforesaid provision had also been filed along with the nomination paper. It has been urged by the learned counsel for the petitioner that as there was a declaration by the petitioner, so that declaration should have been accepted and the Returning Officer acted in excess or beyond his powers in going into the question whether the petitioner was a member of the Munda Tribe or not. In my opinion, this contention is not wholly correct in view of the further facts which I will be presently stating.

51. I may now refer here to Section 36 of the Act which empowers the Returning Officer to scrutinize the nomination papers. Sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Act and its clauses are relevant for the purpose of the matter in consideration at this stage and it runs thus—

“36(2) The returning officer shall then examine the nomination papers and shall decide all objections which may be made to any nomination paper, either on such objection or on his own motion, after such summary inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, reject any nomination on any of the following grounds:—

(a) that on the fixed for the scrutiny of nominations the candidate either is not qualified or is disqualified for being chosen to fill the seat under any of the following provisions that may be applicable, namely:—

Articles 84, 102, 173 and 191,

Part II of this Act, and sections 4 and 14 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 or 20 of 1963.

(b) that there has been a failure to comply with any of the provisions of section 33 or section 34; or

(c) that the signature of the candidate or the proposer on the nomination paper is not genuine.”

The aforesaid provision enjoins upon the Returning Officer that he shall examine the nomination papers and decide all objections which may be

made to any nomination. It further empowers him that he may either on such objection or on his own motion, after such summary inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, reject any nomination paper on one of the following grounds mentioned in that sub-section. The Returning Officer can embark on a summary inquiry and I think that the latter part of sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Act particularly by the use of the word 'may' there gives a discretion to the Returning Officer to hold a summary inquiry. This opinion of mine finds also strength from the words "as he thinks necessary". The inquiry has also to be of a very summary nature because proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 36 lays down that in case an objection is raised by the returning officer or is made by any other person the candidate concerned may be allowed time to rebut it not later than the next day but one following the date fixed for scrutiny, and the returning officer shall record his decision on the date to which the proceedings have been adjourned. This clearly shows that the adjournment giving an opportunity for adducing rebuttal evidence can only be to the next day and not further. These provisions are naturally very essential because the entire election programme has to be carried on according to the schedule. It has been contended by the learned counsel for the petitioner that no inquiry was made by the Returning Officer and that he did not give any opportunity to the petitioner to adduce evidence. I may refer here in this connection to the evidence of the Returning Officer, who was examined as R.W.I. and also to his order which is an annexure to the petition. A perusal of his evidence as well as his order shows that he did hear both the parties so much so that the petitioner was also represented through a counsel, but as no power was made for time for adducing evidence, so on the materials on record before him the Returning Officer gave his decision which was adverse to the petitioner because he rejected the nomination paper. I see no reason to disbelieve the testimony of the Returning Officer, who is a responsible officer of the Government and particularly when reading his order it appears that nobody had asked for time. I am, therefore, of the view that at that no prayer had been made for time for adducing further evidence.

52. It has also been urged on behalf of the petitioner that the rejection of the nomination paper could only be under one of the grounds, as mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Act, already quoted above and as none of these grounds apply, so the Returning Officer acted beyond his powers in rejecting the nomination paper. Clause (a) lays down that a nomination paper would be rejected if the person concerned, who has filed a nomination paper is either not qualified or disqualified under Article 84, 102, 173 and 191 of the Constitution. I need not refer to the specific provisions of these Articles because admittedly these Articles did not apply and the rejection has not been on any of these grounds, but the latter part of clause (a) is also very important because it lays down "Part II of the Act, and sections 4 and 14 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963". We are not concerned here with the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, but certainly Part II of the Act would be applicable. Part II of the Act, that is from section 3 onwards deals with qualifications and disqualifications for membership of Parliament and section 5 onwards order the same Part deals with the qualifications for membership of State Legislatures. Section 4 is very important for the purpose of the matter under consideration because it lays down that a person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the House of the People other than the seat allotted to the Part B of tribal areas and clause (b) of this section lays down that in the case of a seat reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in any State other than those in the autonomous districts of Assam, he shall not be qualified unless he is a member of any of Scheduled Tribes, whether of that State or of any other State excluding the tribal areas of Assam, and is an elector for any Parliamentary constituency.

53. Now reading clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 36 along with clause (b) of Section 4 of the Act, in my opinion, although there may be a declaration filed by the person filing the nomination paper, but still if there is some controversy raised, then it will be within the competence of the Returning Officer to see whether there was a compliance of clause (b) of Section 4 of the Act. In this view of the matter, I am of opinion, that the Returning Officer quite rightly entered into a consideration of the question whether the petitioner was a member of the Munde Tribe specially when objections had been raised, the position also was not clear because it was not a case whether the petitioner claimed to be a member of the Tribe by virtue of birth, but by virtue of marriage. Now as far as clause (b) and (c) of sub-section 2 of section 36 of the Act are concerned these also are not relevant for the purpose of the matter under consideration. In this view of the matter, I am of opinion that the Returning Officer did not act in excess of his power and he had the jurisdiction to go into the limited question whether the candidate was qualified under clause (b) of Section 4 of the Act.

54. The third and last point in this connection which has been urged is that even if the Returning Officer had such a jurisdiction, then such power conferred on him was violative of Article 14, 372 and 330 of the Constitution. The argument in this respect is that a rejection of a nomination paper on the ground that a particular candidate was or was not a member of a Scheduled Tribe would mean that there was a decision on the question of a candidate's civil right, status, such as, right of inheritance etc., and, therefore, it would not be only violative of some of the Articles of the Constitution, but violative of the common law, such as, the rights contained in other acts and the Code of Civil Procedure. In my opinion, this contention does not seem to be correct because when the Returning Officer examines or decides the question whether a candidate is a member of a Scheduled Tribe or not, the jurisdiction exercised by him is for a very strict and limited purpose and this would not mean that he was deciding the question that the particular candidate had the right of inheritance, right of property etc.

55. On a consideration of all these facts, I am of opinion that the order of the Returning Officer was not without jurisdiction or in excess of power conferred on him under section 36 of the Act and it would be deemed to be only for the limited purpose as mentioned above. I may also mention here that when such a question arises for consideration in an election case, such as, the present one, the decision by a tribunal would be also for the limited purpose and it would not mean conferring powers of inheritance etc. because that has to be decided by the other competent courts of the country. I have already observed above that the decision of the Returning Officer was obviously on the materials placed before him and as the materials which have been placed here had not been placed before the Returning Officer, so he could not come to this conclusion but only to the conclusion which he gave in his detailed order. Now in view of the facts and the circumstances of the case here, it has to be held that the order of rejection of the nomination papers filed by the petitioner was improper. All these issues are, therefore, decided accordingly.

56. Issue No. 7.—Now the last question which arises for consideration is as to what relief the petitioner is entitled. I have already mentioned above that there has been a dissolution of the Lok Sabha, so the petitioner can be entitled only to a limited relief which is to the effect that her nomination papers had been improperly rejected. This issue also thus is decided accordingly.

57. In the result, the election petition is allowed on the lines as indicated above. In the circumstances of the case, no order for costs is made.

(Sd.) S. WASIUDDIN

Patna High Court:  
The 21st of May, 1971.

(Sd.) Deputy Registrar,  
Patna High Court.

[No. 82/BR/2/70]

By Order,  
ROSHAN LAL, Secy.

### MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(Department of Mines)

New Delhi, the 9th July 1971

S.O. 3032.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Mines and Metals) No. S.O. 2401 dated 4th July, 1970, under Sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for coal in 300.00 acres (approximately) or 129.60 hectares (approximately) of the lands in the locality specified in the Schedule appended to that notification;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that coal is obtainable in the said lands;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to acquire:—

- (a) the lands measuring 10.00 acres (approximately) or 4.05 hectares (approximately) described in Schedule 'A' appended hereto and
- (b) the rights of mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in the lands measuring 310.00 acres (approximately) or 126.55 hectares (approximately) described in Schedule 'B' appended hereto.

NOTE 1. The plans of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Dhenkanal, Orissa or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta or in the office of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited (Revenue Section), Darbhanga House, Ranchi, Bihar.

NOTE 2. Attention is hereby invited to the provisions in Section 8 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, which provides as follows:—

"8(1) Any person interested in any land in respect of which a notification under section 7 has been issued may, within thirty days of the issue of the notification, object to the acquisition of the whole or any part of the land or of any rights in or over such land.

*Explanation:—*It shall not be an objection within the meaning of this section for any person to say that he himself desires to undertake mining operations in the land for the production of coal and that such operations should not be undertaken by the Central Government or by any other person:—

(2) Every objection under sub-section (1) shall be made to the competent authority in writing, and the competent authority shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard either in person or by a legal practitioner and shall, after hearing all such objections and after making such further enquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, submit the case for the decision of the Central Government together with the record of the proceedings held by him and a report containing his recommendations on the objections.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be interested in land who would be entitled to claim an interest in compensation if the land or any rights in or over such land were acquired under this Act."

NOTE 3. The Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, has been appointed by the Central Government as the competent authority under the Act.

#### SCHEDULE 'A'

*Deulbera East—Extn.Drg. No. Rev/37/71, Dated 17-5-1971.*

*Talcher Coalfields (Orissa) (Showing lands to be acquired).*

#### SUB-BLOCK I

*\*All rights\**

Serial number	Village	Thana or Police Station	District	Area	Remarks
1	Chauliakuta . . .	Talcher (Town) Cedar.	Dhenkanal		Part
2	Nizigarh (Talcher Town)		"	"	"
Total Area :—		10.00 Acres (Approximately) or :— 4.05 Hectares (Approximately).			

*Plot number to be acquired in village Chauliakuta :—*

44(P), 45(P), 46(P), 47(P), 54(P), & Road (P).

*Plot numbers to be acquired in village Nizigarh (Talcher Town)*

(1, 2 & 3 Road (Part), 69(P), 71(P), 72(P), 73(P), 75(P), 76(P), 77(P), 79(P), 80(P), 82(P), 1425(P), 1426(P), 1427(P).

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION :**

**E—F—G—H—** Lines pass through plot number : Road of Chauliakuta, (1,2 & 3 Road), 71, 69, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 82, 79, 80, 1427 in village Nizigarh (Talcher Town) and meet at point 'H'.

**H—I** Line passes through plot numbers 1427, 1426 and 1425 in village Nizigarh (Talcher Town) and meets at point 'I'.

**I—J** Line passes along the southern boundary of plot numbers 1425, 82, 77, along southern boundary and through plot No. 76, through plot numbers 75, 73, 72 (1, 2 & 3 Road), in village Nizigarh (Talcher Town) and through plot numbers 46, 47 and 54 in village Chauliakuta and meets at point 'J'.

**J—E** Line passes through plot numbers 54, 47, 44 & 45 (i.e. along the part common boundary of Deulbera Colliery lease boundary) in village Chauliakuta and meets at Point 'E'.

**SCHEDULE 'B'**

**SUB-BLOCK II**

Drg. No. Rev/37/71 Dated 17-5-71.

(Showing lands where rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals are to be acquired).

*Mining rights*

Serial number	Village	Thana or Police Station.	District	Area	Remarks
1	Nizigarh (Talcher Town)	Talcher (Town) Sadar.	Dhenkanal		Part.
2	Chauliakuta	"	"		"
3	Nizigarhjamme	"	"		"
4	Remua	"	"		"
Total area :			310.00 Acres (Approximately)		
or :			125.55 Hectares (Approximately)		

*Plot numbers to be acquired in village Chauliakuta:*

46(P), 47(P), 65(P), 69(P), 70(P) & 71 to 76.

*Plot numbers to be acquired in village Nizigarhjamme:*

95(P), 96(P), 99(P), 100, 101, 102(P), 103(P), 104(P), 105 to 113, 114(P), 115 to 123, 124(P), 170(P), 171, 172, 173(P), 174(P) and 175(P).

*Plot numbers to be acquired in village Remua:*

297(P), 298(P), 300(P), 301(P), 302, 303, 304(P), 305, 306(P), 307(P), & 308(P).

*Plot numbers to be acquired in village Nizigarh (Talcher Town):*

(1,2 and 3, 1,08d (P), 57(P), 59(P), 60(P), 61(P), 62, 63, 64(P), 65, 66, 67, 68, 69(P), 70, 71(P), 72(P), 73(P), 74, 75(P), 76(P), 77(P), 78, 79(P), 80(P), 81, 82(P), 83 to 117, 118(P), 119 to 126, 127(P), 128(P), 129(P), 130(P), 131 to 364, 365(P), 366(P), 367 to 415, 416(P), 417(P), 418(P), 419(P), 420(P), 421(P), 422(P), 423(P), 424, 425, 426(P), 427(P), 428(P), 429(P), 430(P), 456(P), 457(P), 463(P), 468(P), 477(P), 473(P), 47(P), 478(P), 482(P), 483(P), 484(P), 487(P), 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494(P), 495(P), 496, 497, 498, 499, 500(P), 501(P), 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507(P), 508 to 552, 553(P), 554(P), 555, 556, 557, 558, 559(P)

562(P), 563, 564, 565(P), 570(P), 571, 573(P), 575(P), 576, 577(P), 582 (P), 821(P) 822(P), 823 to 828, 829(P), 830(P), 831(P), 832, 833, 834(P), 835(P), 836, 837, 838(P), 840(P), 1060(P), 1061(P), 1062(P), 1071(P), 1073(P), 1074(P), 1075(P), 1076, 1077(P), 1078 to 1103, 1104(P) 1105, 1106(P), 1109(P), 1110(P), 1113(P), 1114(P), 1115(P), 1116(P), 1126(P), 1127(P), 1192(P), 1193(P), 1194(P), 1195, 1196(P), 1204(P), 1210(P), 1211(P), 1218(P), 1219 to 1226, 1227(P), 1228(P), 1229(P), 1230(P), 1231(P), 1232(P), 1233(P), 1243(P), 1244(P), 1246(P), 1248(P), 1251(P), 1252(P), 1255(P), 1256(P), 1259(P), 1260(P), 1263(P), 1264(P), 1267(P), 1268(P), 1271(i), 1272(P), 1275(P), 1276(P), 1279(P) 1281(P), 1282, 1283(P), 1284 to 1424, 1425(P), 1426(P), 1427(P), 1428 to 1483, 1484(P), 1485 to 1499, 1491(P), 1492(P), 1494(P), 1496(P), 1497(P), 1498(P), 1499, 1500, 1501(P), 1502(P), 1503 to 1518, 1519(P), 1520(P), 1521(P), 1522(P), 1523(P), 1524(P), 1525(P), 1546(P), 1581(P), 1982(P), 1983(P), 1987(P), 1990(P), 1991(P), 1992 to 2000, 2001(P), 2002(P), 2003(P), 2006(P), 2011(P), 2012(P), 2013(P), 2014(P), 2015(P), 2016(P), 2037(P), 2046(P), 2047(P), 2048(P), 2049(P), 2050(P), 2051 to 2081, 2082(P), 2083(P), 2084(P), 2085 to 2254, 2255(P), 2256(P), 2287(P), 2288(P), 2289(P), 2290(P) 2291(P), 2292(P), 2293(P), 2296(P), 2297(P), 2298(P), 2402(P), 2403(P), 2404(P), 2405(P), 2406(P), 2455(P), 2457(P), 2458, 2459(P), 2460(P), 2461 to 2466, 2467(P), 2468(P), 2469(P), 2473(P), 2474(P), 2479(P), 2480(P), 2481(P), 2482(P), 2483, 2384, 2485(P), 2486(P), 2487 to 2498, 2499(P), 2500(P), 2501(P), 2502 to 3084, 3085(P), 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089(P), 3091(P), 3092 to 3095, 3096(P), 3097(P), 3098 to 3111, 3112(P), 3114(P), 3115(P), 3116 (P), 3117, 3118, 3119(P), 3120(P), 3121(P), 3122(P), 3123(P), 3129(P), 3130(P), 3182, 3183, 3184 (P), 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3200, 3201, 3206, 3107, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3218(P), 3219, 3220, 3221, 3224, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3231 and 3232.

#### BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

**A—D** Line passes through plot numbers 57, 1523, 1524, 1523, 1522, 1546, 1521, 1520, 1519, 1502, 1501, 1498, 1497, 1494, 1496, 1491, 1492, 1491, 1484, 2084, 2083, 2082, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2037, 2014 & 2016 in village Nizigarh (Talcher Town) and meets at point 'D'.

**D—C** Line passes through plot numbers 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2006, 2003, 2001, 2002, 2001, 1991, 1990, 1987, 1983, 1982, 1981, 2255, 2256, 2486 2485, 2289, 2287, 2288, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2296, 2297, 2298, & 2402 in village Nizigarh (Talcher Town) and meets at point 'C'.

**C—B** Line passes through plot numbers 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2482, 2481, 2482, 2479, 2480, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2474, 2473, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2460, 2455, 2459, 2457, 3130, 3129, 3089, 3085, 3091, 3096, 3122, 3123, 3122, 3121, 3120 3119, 3121, 3116, 3115, 3112, 1C60, 3114, 3097, 1061, 1062, 1077, 1073, 1075, 1074 1071, 1106, 1109, 1104, 1110, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1126, 1127, 1283, 1194 1192, 1193, 1196, 1204, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1218, 1233, 1232, 1231, 1230, 1229 1228, 1227, 1243, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1256, 1259, 1260, 1263 3218, 1264, 1267, 1268, 1271, 1272, 1275, 1276, 1279, 1281, 840, 838, 835, 834 831, 830, 829, 828, 821, 365, 366, 427, 426, 423, 422, 421, 420, 419, 418, 417, 416, 428, 429, 430, 456, 457, 463, 468, 472, 473, 477, 478, 483, 482, 484, 487, 494, 495, 500, 501, 507, 553, 554, 582, 577, 575, 573, 570, 565, 562, 559, 130, 129, 128, 127, 3184, 118 in village Nizigarh (Talcher Town), through plot numbers 308, 304, 306, 307, 306, 300, 301, 298, 297, in village Remua, through plot number 175 in village Nizigashjamme and meets at point 'B'.

**B—J** Line passes through plot numbers 175, 174, 173, 170, 124, 114, 104, 103, 102, 99, 96, 95, in village Nizigarhajamme, through plot numbers 69, 70, 65, 54 in village, Chauliakuta (i.e. along the part common boundary of Deulbera Colliery Lease, boundary) and meets at point 'J'.

**J—I** Line passes through plot numbers 54, 47, 46, & Road in village Chaulikuta, through plot numbers (1, 2 & 3 Road), 72, 73, 75, through and along southern boundary of plot number 76, along the southern boundary of plot numbers 77, 82, & 1425 in village Nizigarh (Talcher Town) and meets at point 'I'.

**I—H** Line passes through plot numbers 1425, 1426 and 1427 in village Nizigarh (Talcher Town) and meets at point 'H'.

**H—G—F—E** Lines pass through plot numbers 1427, 80, 79, 82, 77, 76, 75, 73, 72, 69, 71 (1,2& 3 Road) in village Nizigarh (Talcher Town) and through Road of village Chauliakuta and meets at point 'E'.

**E—A** Line passes through plot numbers Road of village Chauliakuta, through plot numbers (1, 2 & 3 Road), 60, 64, 6C, 61, 60, 59 and 57 in village Nizigarh (Talcher Town), (i.e. along the part common boundary of Deulbera Colliery lease boundary) and meets at point 'A'.

[No. F. C3-2(4) 70.]

K. SUBRAHMANYAN, Under Secy.

## इस्पात संशोधन मंत्रालय

(इस्पात विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई, 1971

का० आ० 3032 :— यतः कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय (खान और धातु विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 2401 तारीख 4 जुलाई, 1970 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट परिक्षेत्र में 300.00 एकड़ (लगभग) या 129.60 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) भूमि में कोयले के लिये पूर्वोक्त करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी।

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का संज्ञान हो गया है कि उक्ता भूमि में कोयला उपबन्ध है।

यतः अब कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अविक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित को अर्जित करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है :—

(क) इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची “क” में वर्णित 10.00 एकड़ (लगभग) या 4.05 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) परिमाप की भूमि ; और

(ख) इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची “ख” में वर्णित 310.00 एकड़ (लगभग) या 125.55 (लगभग) परिमाप की भूमियों में खनिजों के खनन, खदान किया, बोर करने, खोदने के लिये और उनकी तसाश करने, उन्हें प्राप्त करने, कार्य करने और ले जाने के अधिकार।

## दिव्यन्याय—1

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांकों का निरीक्षण कलकटर, धेनकनाल, उड़ीसा के कार्यालय में या कोयला विभाग, 1, काउन्सिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता के कार्यालय में या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम लिमिटेड (राजस्व अनुभाग), दरभंगा हाउस, रांची, बिहार के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

## दिव्यन्याय—2

एतद्वारा कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 8 के उपबन्धों की ओर ध्यान आकृषित किया जाता है जिसमें निम्नलिखित उपबन्ध हैं :—

“8(1) किसी ऐसी भूमि में, जिसके बारे में धारा 7 के अधीन अधिसूचना जारी की गई है, हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति अधिसूचना के जारी किये जाने के तीस दिन के भीतर सम्पूर्ण भूमि या उसके किसी भाग के या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर विनिर्दिष्ट धारकों के अर्जन पर आक्षेप वर सद्गता।

## स्पष्टीकरण :

किसी व्यक्ति का यह कहना कि वह स्वयं कोयले के उत्पादन के लिये भूमि में खनन संक्रियाएं आरम्भ करना चाहता है और यह कि ऐसी संक्रियाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा आरम्भ नहीं की जानी चाहिए, इस धारा के अन्तर्गत आक्षेप नहीं होगा।

(2) उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रत्येक आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी को लिखित रूप में किया जायेगा और सक्षम प्राधिकारी आक्षेपकर्ता को स्वयं या विधि व्यवसायी द्वारा सुनवाई का अवसर

देगा और ऐसे सब आक्षेपों को सुनने के पश्चात् और ऐसी व्रतिरिक्त जांच, यदि कोई हो, करने के पश्चात्, जो वह आवश्यक समझ, मामले को अन्ने द्वारा की गई कार्यवाहियों के अभिन्न और धार्यों पर अगली सिकारिणों वाली एक रिपोर्ट का साथ, केन्द्रीय सरकार के विनियोग संलग्न लिये भेजेगा।

(3) इस धारा के प्रयोजनों लिये वह व्यक्ति भूमि में हितमद्द समझा जाएगा जो यदि इस अधिनियम के अधीन वह भूमि या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर कोई अधिकार अर्जित किये जायेतो, पनिकर में हित का दावा करने का हकदार होगा।

### टिप्पणी—3

केवलाली पंचक, 1, शाहनिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, करकता-1 को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अधिनियम के प्रयोग तथा अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है।

### अनुसूची "क"

इलोडा पूर्व-विस्तार

द्वाइग सं० राजस्व/37/71

तारीख 17 मई, 1971

तलछड़ कोवना क्षत्र (उडीसा)

(अर्जित की जाने वाली भूमियों  
विशित करने वाली )

उपलब्ध-1

### "सभी अधिकार"

क्रम ग्राम संख्या	थाना अवश्या पुलिस स्टेशन	जिला	धोत्र	टिप्पणियां
1. चौलियाकूटा	तालचर (उपनगर) सादर	धेनकनाल		भाग
2. निजीगढ़ (तालचर उपनगर)	"	"	"	"

कुल धोत्र 10.00 एकड़ (लगभग)

या 4.5 हेक्टर (लगभग)

चौलियाकूट प्राम म अर्जित किये जाने वाले प्लानों की संख्या :

११ (पी), 45 (पी), 46 (पी), 47 (पी), 54 (पी) और (पी) १  
नं निजीगढ़ ग्राम (तलछड़ जिला) अर्जित किये जाने वाले सङ्क प्लाटों की संख्या  
(१, २ और ३ सङ्क) (भाग), ६० (पी), ७१ (पी), ७२ (पी), ७३ (पी), ७५ (पी), ७६  
(पी), ७७ (पी), ७९ (पी), ८० (पी), ८२ (पी)। १४२६ (पी), १४२६ (पी), १४२७ (पी)।

### सीमा वर्णन :

ट-ट-चु-ज लालने प्राम निजिगढ़ (तालचर उपनगर) में चौलियाकूटा की सङ्क (सङ्क १, २, और ३), १ प्लाट संख्यांक ७१, ६९, ७२, ७३, ७५, ७६, ७७, ८२, ७९, ८०, १४२७ से गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ज' पर मिलती है।

ज-अ लाइन निजिगढ़ (तालचड़ उपनगर) में प्लाट संख्याक 1427, 1426 और 1425 से गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ज्ञ' पर मिलती है।

ज-ब लाइन ग्राम निजिगढ़ (तालचड़ उपनगर) के प्लाट संख्याक 1425, 82, 77 की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ होकर प्लाट संख्या 75 से होकर दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ प्लाट संख्याक 75, 73, 72 (सङ्क 1, 2, 3) और ग्राम चौलियाकूटा के प्लाट 46, 47 और 54 से होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ज' उपर मिलती है;

ज-ड लाइन ग्राम चौलियाकूटा में प्लाट संख्याक 54, 47, 44 और 45 (अर्थात् ड्यूसब्रेड़ कोयला खान पट्टा सीमा की भागतः सामान्य सीमा के साथ) से होकर गुजरती है और "उ" बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

### बिन्दुसूची 'ख'

द्राइंग सं० राजस्व/37/71

उपरांड 2

तारीख 17-5-71

(वे भूमियां दण्डित करने वाली जहां खनिजों के खनन, खदान किया, बोर करने, खोदने, उनकी तलाश करने, उन्हें प्राप्त करते, कार्य करते और ऐ जाते के लिये अधिकार अर्जित किये जाने हैं)

### "खनन अधिकार"

क्रप संख्या	ग्राम	थाना और पुलिस स्टेशन	जिला	धोन	टिप्पणियां
1. निजिगढ़ (तालचड़ उपनगर)	तालचड़ (उपनगर)	धांनकानोल	भाग	"	"
2. चौलियाकूटा	"	"	"	"	"
3. निजिगढ़जामी	"	"	"	"	"
4. रीमुया	"	"	"	"	"

कुल धोन 310.00 एकड़ (लगभग)

जया 125.55 हेक्टेयर लगभग

चालिया कूटा ग्राम में अर्जित किये जाने वालों की संख्या

46 (पी), 47 (पी), 65 (पी), 69 (पी), 70 (पी) और 71 से 76 तक।

मीजी गढ़ ग्राम में अर्जित किये जाने वाले प्लाटों की संख्या

95 (पी), 96 (पी), 99 (पी), 100, 101, 102 (पी), 103 (पी), 104 (पी), 105 से 113 तक, 114 (पी), 115 से 123 तक, 124 (पी), 170 (पी), 171, 173 (पी), 174 (पी) और 175 (पी)।

रेमूयाप्राम से अर्जित की जाने वाले प्लाटों की संख्या:-

297 (पी), 298 (पी), 300 (पी), 301 (पी), 302, 303, 304 (पी), 305, 306 (पी), 307 (पी) और 308 (पी) ।

नीजीगढ़ ग्राम (तसव्वु उद्दमगढ़) में अर्जित किये जाने प्लाटों की संख्या:-

सङ्क 1, 2 प्रौद्योग 3 (पी), 57 (पी), 59 (पी), 60 (पी), 61 (पी), 62, 63, 64 (पी), 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 (पी), 70, 71 (पी), 72 (पी), 73 (पी), 74, 75 (पी), 76 (पी), 77 (पी), 78, 79 (पी), 80 (पी), 81, 82 (पी), 83 से 117 तक, 118 (पी), 119 से 126, तक 127 (पी), 128 (पी), 129 (पी), 130 (पी), 131 से 364 तक, 365 (पी), 366, (पी), 367 से 415 तक, 416 (पी), 417 (पी), 418 (पी), 419 (पी), 420 (पी), 421 (पी), 422 (पी), 423 (पी), 424, 425, 426 (पी), 427 (पी), 428 (पी) 429, (पी), 430 (पी), 456 (पी), 457 (पी), 463 (पी), 468 (पी), 472 (पी), 473 (पी), 477 (पी), 478 (पी), 482 (पी), 483 (पी), 484 (पी), 487 (पी), 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494 (पी), 495 (पी), 496, 497, 498, 499, 500 (पी), 501 (पी), 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507 (पी), 508 से 552 तक, 553 (पी), 554 (पी), 555, 556, 557, 558, 559 (पी), 562 (पी), 563, 564, 565 (पी), 570 (पी), 571, 573 (पी), 575 (पी), 576, 577 (पी), 582 (पी), 821 (पी), 822 (पी), 823 से 828 तक, 829 (पी), 830 (पी), 831 (पी), 832, 833, 834 (पी), 835 (पी), 836, 837, 838 (पी), 840 (पी), 1060 (पी), 1061 (पी), 1062 (पी), 1071 (पी), 1073 (पी), 1072 (पी), 1075 (पी), 1076 (पी), 1077 (पी), 1078 से 1102 तक 1104 (पी), 1105, 1106 (पी), 1109 (पी), 1110 (पी), 1113 (पी), 1114 (पी), 1115 (पी), 1116 (पी), 1126 (पी), 1127 (पी), 1192 (पी), 1193 (पी), 1194 (पी), 1195, 1196 (पी), 1204 (पी), 1209 (पी), 1210 (पी), 1211 (पी), 1218 (पी), 1219 से 1226 तक, 1227 (पी), 1228 (पी), 1229 (पी), 1230 (पी), 1231 (पी), 1232 (पी), 1233 (पी), 1243 (पी), 1244 (पी), 1246 (पी), 1248 (पी), 1251 (पी), 1252 (पी), 1255 (पी), 1256 (पी), 1259 (पी), 1260 (पी), 1263 (पी), 1264 (पी), 1267 (पी), 1268 (पी), 1271 (पी), 1272 (पी), 1275 (पी), 1276 (पी), 1279 (पी), 1281 (पी), 1282, 1283, (पी), 1284 से 1424 तक, 1425 (पी), 1426 (पी), 1427 (पी), 1428 से 1483 तक, 1484 (पी), 1485 से 1490 तक, 1491 (पी), 1492 (पी), 1494 (पी), 1496 (पी), 1497 (पी), 1498 (पी), 1499, 1500, (पी), 1501 (पी), 1502 (पी), 1503 से 1518 तक, 1519 (पी), 1520 (पी), 1521 (पी), 1522 (पी), 1523 (पी), 1524 (पी), 1525 (पी), 1546 (पी), 1981 (पी), 1982 (पी), 1983 (पी), 1987 (पी), 1990 (पी), 1991 (पी), 1992 से 2000 तक, 2001 (पी), 2002 (पी), 2003 (पी), 2006 (पी), 2011 (पी), 2012 (पी), 2013 (पी), 2014 (पी), 2015 (पी), 2016 (पी), 2037, (पी), 2046 (पी), 2047 (पी), 2048 (पी), 2049 (पी), 2050 (पी), 2051 (पी) से 2081 तक, 2082 (पी), 2083 (पी), 2084 (पी), 2085 से 2254 (पी), 2255 (पी), 2256 (पी), 2287 (पी), 2288 (पी), 2289 (पी), 2290 (पी), 2291 (पी), 2292 (पी), 2293 (पी), 2296 (पी), 2297 (पी), 2298 (पी), 2202 (पी), 2403 (पी), 2404 (पी), 2405 (पी), 2406 (पी), 455 (पी), 2457 (पी), 2458 (पी), 2459, 2460 (पी), 2461 से 2466 तक, 2467

(पी), 2468 (पी), 2469 (पी), 2473 (पी), 2474 (पी), 2479 (पी), 2480 (पी), 2481 (पी), 2482 (पी), 2483 2384, 2485 (पी), 2486 (पी), 2487 से 2498 तक, 2499 (पी), 2500 (पी), 2501 (पी), 2502 से 3054, 3085 (पी), 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089 (पी), 3091 (पी), 3092 से 3095 तक, 3096 (पी), 3097 (पी), 3098 से 3111 तक, 3112 (पी), 3114 (पी), 3115 (पी), 3116 (पी), 3117, 3118, 3119 (पी), 3120 (पी), 3121 (पी), 3122 (पी), 3123 (पी), 3129 (पी), 3130 (पी), 3182, 3183, 3184 (पी), 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3200, 3201, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3218 (पी) 3219, 3220, 3221, 3224, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3231 और 3232, ।

सीमा वर्णन : —

क—ध— लाइन ग्राम निजीगढ़ (तालचड़ उपनगर) में प्लाट संख्या 57, 1525, 1524, 1523, 1522, 1546, 1521, 1520, 1519, 1502, 1501, 1498, 1497, 1494, 1496, 1491, 1492, 1491, 1484, 2084, 2083, 2082, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2037, 2014 और 2016 से गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ध' पर मिलती है।

ध—ग लाइन ग्राम निजीगढ़ तालचड़ (उपनगर) प्लाट संख्या 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2006, 2003, 2003, 2001, 2002, 2001, 1991, 1990, 1987, 1983, 1982, 1981, 2255, 2256, 2486, 2485, 2289, 2287, 2288, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2296, 2297, 2298, और 2402 से गूजरती हैं और बिन्दु 'ग' में मिलती हैं ।

ग—ख लाइन ग्राम निजीगढ़ (तालचड़ उपनगर) में प्लाट संख्या 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2482, 2481, 2482, 2479, 2480, 2489, 2500, 2501, 2474, 2473, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2460, 2455, 2459, 2457, 3130, 3129, 3089, 3085, 3091, 3096, 3122, 3123, 3122, 3121, 3120, 3119, 3121, 3116, 3115, 3112, 1060, 3114, 3097, 1061, 1062, 1077, 1073, 1075, 1074, 1071, 1106, 1109, 1104, 1110, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1126, 1127, 1283, 1194, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1204, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1218, 1233, 1232, 1231, 1230, 1229, 1228, 1227, 1243, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1251, 1252, 1255, 1256, 1259, 1260, 1263, 3218, 1264, 1267, 1268, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1276, 1279, 1281, 840, 838, 835, 824, 831, 830, 829, 822, 821, 365, 366, 427, 426, 423, 422, 421, 420, 419, 418, 417, 416, 428, 429, 430, 456, 457, 463, 468, 472, 473, 477, 478, 483, 482, 484, 487, 494, 4954, 500, 501, 507, 553, 554, 582, 577, 575, 456, 573, 570, 565, 562, 559, 1304, 129, 128, 127, 3184, 118, ग्राम रेमूरा में प्लाट नंख्या 303, 304, 306, 307, 306, 300, 301, 298, 297, ग्राम निजीगढ़ जामे में प्लाट संख्या 175 से गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ख' पर मिलती है ।

ख—म लाइन ग्राम निजीगढ़ जामे में प्लाट संख्यांक 175, 174, 173, 170, 124, 114, 104, 103, 102, 99, 96, 95, से होकर ग्राम छौलियाकूटा में प्लाट संख्यांक 69, 70,

65, 54 (अर्थात् ड्यूलवेडा कोयला खान पट्टा सीमा की भागतः सामान्य सीमा के साथ) से होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ज' पर मिलती है।

ब-म लाइन चॉलियाकूटा में प्लाट संख्यांक 34, 47, 46, और सड़क से होकर, ग्राम निजीगढ़ (तलचड़ उपनगर) में प्लाट संख्यांक 72, 73, 75 (सड़क 1, 2, और 3) से होकर प्लाट संख्या 76 से होकर दक्षिण सीमा के साथ, प्लाट संख्यांक 77, 82 और 1425 की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ध' पर मिलती है।

क-ज साइन ग्राम निजीगढ़ (तलचड़ उपनगर) के प्लाट संख्यांक 1425, 1426, और 1427 से गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ज' पर मिलती है।

ज-छ-च-ड लाइने ग्राम निजीगढ़ (तलचड़ उपनगर) में प्लाट संख्यांक 1427, 80, 79, 82, 77, 76, 75, 73, 72, 69, 71 (सड़क 1, 2 और 3) से होकर और ग्राम चॉलियाकूटा की दृढ़ रो होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ड' पर मिलती है।

ड-क लाइन ग्राम निजीगढ़ (तलचड़ उपनगर) में चॉलियाकूटा ग्राम के लड़का प्लाट संख्यांक (सड़क 1, 2 और 3) प्लाट संख्यांक 60, 64, 60, 61, 60, 59 और 57 (अर्थात् ड्यूलवेडा कोयला खान पट्टा सीमा की भागतः सामान्य सीमा के साथ) से होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है।

[रं० फा० कोयला-3-2(4)/70]

के० सुश्रम्यन, श्रवर सचिव।

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 19th July 1971

**S.O. 3033.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Balailal Mukherjee and Company Private Limited, Naya Bazar, Cuttack have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of February, 1968.

[No. S.-35019(87)/71-PF. II.]

अम रोजगार और पूनर्वास मंत्रालय

(अम और रोजगार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 1971

**का० आ० 3033-यतः** केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स बलाइलाल मुकर्जी एण्ड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड नया बाजार, कटक नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि और परिवार पश्चात निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है। यह अधिसूचना 1968 की फरवरी के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-35019 (67)/71-पी० एफ०-2]

**S.O. 3034.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Hotel Groves, 3/17, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of December, 1970.

[No. S. 35019(28)/71-PF. II.]

**का० आ० 3034.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स होटल ग्रोव्स 3/17, आसफप्रली रोड, नई दिल्ली नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है। यह अधिसूचना 1970 के दिसम्बर, के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-35019 (28)/71-पी० एफ० 2]

**S.O. 3035.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Mangalore Ganesh Beedi Works, Moodabidri, South Kanara, Mysore State have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of February, 1970.

[No. S-35019/22/71/PF-II(ii).]

**का० आ० 3035.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स मंगलौर गणेश बीड़ी बॉर्स मूदाबीड़ी, साउथ कनारा, मैसूर राज्य, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1970 फरवरी के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-35019(56)/71-पी० एफ० 2]

**S.O. 3036.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Manickbag Oil Mills, Manickbag Belgaum, Mysore State have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1971.

[No. S. 35019(33)/71-P.F. II ]

**का० आ० 3036.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स मनिकबेग आयल मिल्स, मनिकबेग बेलगांव, मैसूर राज्य नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेणन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1971 की जनवरी की प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं.एस० 35019(33)/71-पी० एफ० 2]

**S.O. 3037.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Mangalore Ganesh Beedi Works, Ullal, Mangalore Taluk, South Kanara have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of February, 1970.

[No. S-35019(38)/71/PF-II.]

**का० आ० 3037.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स मंगलौर गणेश बीड़ी वर्क्स, उल्लास, मंगलौर तालुक, साउथ कनारा नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेणन निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1970 की फरवरी के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं. एस० 35019(38)/71-पी० एफ० 02]

**S.O. 3038.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Nagaram Co-operative Milk Supply Society Limited, No. D.3(D), Tall, Calicut, Kerala State have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment with effect from the 31st July, 1971.

[No. S. 35019(66)/71-PF. II.]

**प्रा० आ० 3038.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्सै नागरम कोआपरेटिव मिलक स्प्लाई सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, न० ३ी-३ (३ी), ताली कालीकट-१, केरल राज्य, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन की लागू किए जाने चाहिए।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार 31 जुलाई, 1971 से उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है।

[सं० एस०-35019(66)/71-पी० एफ० 2]

**S.O. 3039.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employers and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs S. M. K. Industries, Plot No. 63A, 1st floor, Virco Bhawan, Government Industrial Estate, Kandivali (West) Bombay-67 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of August, 1970.

[No. S. 35017/5/71-PF. II(i).]

**का० आ० 3039.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्सै एम०के० इण्डस्ट्रीज, प्लाट न० ६३ ए, फस्ट प्लॉर, विर्को भवन, गवर्नमेंट इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट कांडी-वली (वेस्ट) बम्बई-६७ नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1970 के इगरत के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[संख्या एस० 35017(12)/71-पी० एफ० 2]

**S.O. 3040.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Leo Textiles, 22/5, Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Poona-13 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, 1970.

[No. S. 35017/5/71-PF. II(i).]

का० आ० 3040.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स लिंग्रो टैक्सटाइल्स 22/5, हदप्सर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, पूना-13 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1971 की अप्रैल के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35017(5)/71-पी० एफ० 2(i)]

**S.O. 3041.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the 1st April 1970 the establishment known as Messrs Leo Textiles, 22/5, Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Poona-13 for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35017/5/71-PF. II(ii).]

का० आ० 3041.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय में आवश्यक जांच कर लेने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा मैसर्स लिंग्रो टैक्सटाइल्स, 22/5, हदप्सर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट पूना-13 नामक स्थापन को प्रथम अप्रैल, 1970 से उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं० एस० 35017(5)/71-पी० एफ० 2(ii)]

**S.O. 3042.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Jai Forgings and Stampings (Private) Limited Industrial Area, Yamuna Nagar, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1971.

[No. S. 35019(22)/71-PF-II(i).]

का० आ० 3042.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स जै फोर-जिंग्स एण्ड स्टॅम्पिंग्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, यमुना नगर नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1971 की जनवरी के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस०-35019(22)/71-पी० एफ०-2]

**S.O. 3043.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the 1st January, 1971 the establishment known as Messrs Jai Forgings and Stampings (Private) Limited, Industrial Area, Yamuna Nagar for the purpose of the said proviso.

[No. S-35019/22/PF-II(ii).]

**का० आ० 3043.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेशन निधि, अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सम्बद्ध दृष्टि में वृत्त जारी करने के पश्चात् प्रथम जनवरी, 1971 से मैसर्स जे. फोर्जिंग्स एंड स्टॅम्पिंग्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड इन्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, यमुना नगर नामक स्थापन को एतद्वारा के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं० एस०-35019(22)/71-पी० एफ० 2(i)]

It appears to the Central Government that the employer of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Jai Forgings and Stampings (Private) Limited, Industrial Area, Yamuna Nagar, 1952 (1952 का 19) have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, 1970.

[No. S. 35018/15/71-PF. II(ii).]

**का० आ० 3044.**—यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स ओवरहैंड इरीगेशन एंड एप्रीकल्चर डेवलपमेन्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 24-आर० एन० मुखर्जी रोड, कलकत्ता-1 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1970 के अप्रैल के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस०-35018 (15)/71-पी० एफ० 2 (i)]

**S.O. 3045.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the first April, 1970 the establishment known as Messrs Overhead Irrigation and Agriculture Development Private Limited, 24, R. N. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta-1 for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35018(15)/71-PF. II(ii).]

**का० आ० 3045.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेशन निधि, अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए संबंधित विषय में आवश्यक जारी करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा प्रथम अप्रैल, 1970 से मैसर्स ओवरहैंड इरीगेशन एंड एप्रीकल्चर डेवलपमेन्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 24 आर० एन० मुखर्जी रोड, कलकत्ता-1 नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के उद्देश्यों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं० एस० 35018(15)/पी० एफ० 2(ii)]

**S.O. 3046.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. H.M.T. Ancillary Units, Co-operative Society, Limited, Bangalore, 31 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1971.

[No. S. 35019(32)/71-PF. II.]

**का० आ० ३०४६.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स एच० एम० टी० एनसीलियरी यूनिट, कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, बंगलौर-31 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1971 की जनवरी के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं० एस० 35019 (32)/71-पी० एफ० 2]

**S.O. 3047.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employers and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Mangalore Ganesh Beedi Works, Bantwal, South Kanara have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of February, 1970.

[No. S. 35019(18)/71-PF. II.]

**का० आ० ३०४७.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स मंगलोर गणेश बीडी वर्क्स बन्तवाल, दक्षिण कनारा नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहु संख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिये ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1970 की फरवरी के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं० एस० 35019 (18)/71-पी० एफ० 2]

1761 July 1971 Date, 1971

**S.O. 3048.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pensions Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. A. Sutaria to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Maharashtra for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme framed thereunder, in relation to any establishment belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government, or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil-field or a controlled industry.

[No. A. 12015(4)/71-PF. I.]

नई बिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 1971

**का० आ० 3048**—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कमन्चारी भविष्य निधि और कृषुम्ब पेशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 13 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, एतद्वारा श्री एम० ए० सुतारिया को उक्त अधिनियम के और तद्धीन बनाई गई किसी स्कीम के प्रयोजनों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के या उसके नियंत्रण में किसी स्थापन के संबंध में या किसी रेल कम्पनी, किसी महापत्तन, किसी खान या किसी तेल क्षेत्र या किसी नियन्त्रित उद्योग से सम्बन्धित किसी स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में सम्पूर्ण महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए निरीक्षक नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या ए०-12015 (4)/71-पी० एफ० 1]

New Delhi, the 31st July 1971

**S.O. 3049**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 1528, dated the 27th March, 1971, the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factories specified in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed in areas specified in column (3) of the said Schedule in the State of Uttar Pradesh in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are not in force, hereby exempts the said factories from the payment of employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year from the 26th June, 1971 upto and inclusive of 25th June, 1972 or until the enforcement of provisions of Chapter V of the said Act in those areas, whichever is earlier.

## SCHEDULE

S.I. No. (1)	Name of District (2)	Name of Area (3)	Name of the Factory. (4)
1.	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	1. Messrs Shri Mahabit Finishing Factory, Sahaduttpura, Muannath Bhanjan, Azamgarh. 2. Messrs Arjun Textiles, Ghazipu Road, Maunath Bhanjan, Azamgarh.
2.	Balia	Balia	Messrs Sarasvati Iron and Steel Industries, Baleshwar Ghat Road, Balia.
3.	Bulundshahar	Khurja	Messrs L. G. Products, Junction Road, Khurja.
4.	Faizabad	Masodha	Messrs Vishnu Industrial Enterprises Limited, Motinagar Railway Station, Masodha.
5.	Mathura	Vrindaban	Vrindaban Porcelain and Enamel Industries, Udyognagar.
6.	Muzzaffarnagar	Shamli	Messrs Swastika Metal Rolling Mills, Delhi Road.
7.	Meerut	Partappur	Messrs Electra, B-4, Industrial Estate.
8.	Nainital	Lohia Head (Via Pilibhit)	Messrs Sarda Vidur Grah, Lohia Head.
9.	Saharanpur	Ram Nagar	Messrs Green Land Food (Private Limited, Dehradun Road.
10.	Varanasi	Mughalsarai	Messrs Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Ali Nagar, G.T. Road.

नई दिल्ली, 31 जुलाई 1971

का० आ० 3049.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34 की धारा 73-च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 1528 तारीख 27 मार्च, 1971 के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें उपांचाल अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (4) में विनिर्दिष्ट कारखानों की उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (3) में विनिर्दिष्ट उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के ऐसे क्षेत्रों में, जिसमें उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 और 5 के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त नहीं है, अवस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त कारखाने को उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय एक के अधीन उद्ग्रहणीय नियोजक के विशेष अधिदाय के सन्दाय से, 26 जून, 1971 से 25 जून, 1972 तक जिसमें वह दिन भी सम्मिलित है, से और वर्ष की अवधि के लिए या तब तक के लिए जब तक कि उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के उपबन्ध उन्हें क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त नहीं हो जाते, जो भी पहले हो, एनद्डारा छूट देती है।

अनुसूची

श्रम संख्या	जिले का नाम	क्षेत्र का नाम	कारखाने का नाम
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आजमगढ़	आजमगढ़	1. मैसर्स श्री महाबीर फिनिशिंग फैक्टरी, शहादतपुरा, मऊनाथ भंजन, आजमगढ़ । 2. मैसर्स अर्जुन टैक्सटाइल्स, गांजीपुर रोड, मऊनाथ भंजन, आजमगढ़ ।
2	बलिया	बलिया	मैसर्स सरस्वती आयरन एण्ड स्टील इन्डस्ट्रीज, बलेश्वर धाट रोड, बलिया ।
3	बुलन्दशहर	खुरजा	मैसर्स एल० जी० प्रोडक्ट्स, जंकशन रोड, खुरजा ।
4	फैजाबाद	मसोधा	मैसर्स विष्णु इण्डस्ट्रियल एण्टरप्राइजिं लिमिटेड, मोती नगर रेलवे स्टेशन, मसोधा ।
5	मथुरा	वृन्दावन	वृन्दावन पोर्सिलेन एण्ड इनेमल इण्डस्ट्रीज, उद्योगनगर ।
6	मुजफ्फरनगर	शामती	मैसर्स स्वास्तिका मेटल रोलिंग मिल्स, देहली रोड ।
7	मेरठ	प्रतापपुर	मैसर्स इलैक्ट्रो, बी-4, इण्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट ।
8	नैनीताल	लोहिया हेड (आया पीलीभीत)	मैसर्स सारदा विद्युत गृह, लोहिया हेड ।
9	सहारनपुर	रामनगर	मैसर्स ग्रीन लैण्ड फूड (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, देहरादून रोड ।
10	वाराणसी	मुगलसराय	मैसर्स इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, अली नगर, जी०टी० रोड ।

[संख्या फा० 602(14) / 70-एच० आई०]

**S.O. 3050.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 4909 dated the 4th December, 1969. The Central Government, having regard to the location of the factories specified in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed in areas specified in column (3) of the said Schedule in the State of Mysore in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are not in force, hereby exempts the said factories from the payment of employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year from the date of expiry of the period specified in the said notification or until the enforcement of provisions of Chapter V of the said Act in those areas whichever is earlier.

#### SCHEDULE

S.I. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Area	Name of the Factory
1	2	3	4
1.	Bangalore	Ramnagaram	M/s. Mysore Aluminium (Private Limited, Industrial Estate.
2.	Belgaum	Kittur Soundathi	Sub-Station, Mysore State Electricity Board. M/s. Workshop and Maintenance Sub-Division M.D.S. Colony
3.	Bijapur	Bijapur	M/s. Joshi Ferrous Foundry and Workshop, Industrial Estate.
4.	Gulbarga	Kapnoor	M/s. Spun Pipe and Construction Company India Limited, Billgundi Building, Gunj Road.
5.	Hassan	Holenarasipur	M/s. Indira Match Industries, 3rd Jain Street.
6.	Kolar	Kolar	M/s. Ram Krishna Tile Works, Malur.
7.	Mysore	Chamarajanagar	M/s. S.P.S. Industries, Galipur Road.

[No. F. S-38014/3/71/HI]

**का० आ० 3050.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73-वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 4909 तारीख 4 विसम्बर, 1969 के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (4) में विनिर्दिष्ट कारखानों की उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (3) में विनिर्दिष्ट मैसूर राज्य के ऐसे क्षेत्रों में, जिसमें उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 और 5 के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त नहीं हैं, अवस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त कारखाने को उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के अधीन उद्ग्रहणीय नियोजक के विशेष अभिदाय के संदाय से, उक्त अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि की समाप्ति की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए या तब तक के लिए जब तक कि उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के उपबन्ध उन क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त नहीं हो जाते, जो भी पहले हो, एतद्वारा छुट देती है।

## अनुसूची

ऋग्मि संख्या	जिने का नाम	धोने का नाम	कारखाने का नाम
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	बगलौर	रामनगरम	मैसर्स मैसूर एलुमीनियम (पी) लिमिटेड, हॉल्डिंग्स इस्टेट ।
2	बैल्गम	किंट्रू सौडापी	सब-स्टेशन, मैसूर राज्य विशुल बोर्ड । मैसर्स वर्कशाप एण्ड मैटिनेन्स सब-डिवीजन, एम० डी० एस० कालोनी ।
3	बीजापुर	बीजापुर	मैसर्स जोशी फेरस फाउण्ड्री एण्ड वर्कशाप, हॉल्डिंग्स इस्टेट ।
4	गुलबर्गा	कपूर	मैसर्स अपावाहन पाइप एण्ड कन्स्ट्रक्शन कं० इण्डिया लिमिटेड, बिलाउडी बिल्डिंग, गंग रोड ।
5	हसन	होलेनरसीपुर	मैसर्स इन्दिरा मंच इण्डस्ट्रीज, थर्ड जैन स्ट्रीट ।
6	कोलार	कोलार	मैसर्स रामकृष्ण टाल वर्क्स, मालूर ।
7	मैसूर	चमराजनगर	मैसर्स एस०पी०एम० इंडस्ट्रीज, गलीपुर रोड ।

[सं० एक० एस० 38014(3)/71-एच०आई०]

**S.O. 3051.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 3009, dated the 23rd October, 1970, the Central Government having regard to the location of the factory, namely, Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertakings Bus Garage at Wadala, Bombay in an area in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are in force, hereby exempts the said factory from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 10th June, 1971 upto and inclusive of the 9th June, 1972.

[No. F. 601(7)/70-HI.]

**का० आ० 3051—**कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73-व द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 3609 तारीख 23 अक्टूबर, 1970 के ऋग्मि में केन्द्रीय सरकार की ऐसी क्षेत्र में, जिसमें उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 और 5 के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त है, बाड़ला मुम्बई में बाब्बे इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाई एण्ड ट्रान्सपोर्ट अण्डरटेकिंग बस गैराज नामक कारखाने की अवस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त कारखाने को उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5-क के अधीन उद्ग्रहणीय विशेष नियोजक-अभिवाद्य के संदाय से 29 जून, 1971 से 28 जून, 1972 तक जिसमें वह दिन भी सम्मिलित है, एक और वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए एतद्वारा लूट देती है।

[संख्या एक० 601(7)/70-एच०आई०]

**S.O. 3052.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 158 dated the 16th December, 1970 the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factories specified in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed in areas specified in column (3) of the said Schedule in the State of Bihar in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are not in force, hereby exempts the said factories from the payment of employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year from the date of expiry of the period specified in the said notification or until the enforcement of provisions of Chapter V of the said Act in those areas, which ever is earlier.

SCHEDULE

S.I. No.	Name of District	Name of Area	Name of the factory
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Bhagalpur	Barahgama · · · Sultanganj · · ·	Messrs Ajanta Stone Works at Barahgama, Amarpur. Messrs Bihar Khadi Gramodhog Sang, Saranjan Karayalaya.
2.	Champaran	Sagaulli · · ·	Messrs Bajrang Saw Mill, Post Sagaulli.
3.	Dhanbad	Govindpur · · · Mohaud · · ·	Messrs Laxmi Steel Industries Post Office Govindpur. Messrs Bihar Cement Products.
4.	Hazaribagh	Hirodih · · ·	Messrs Gayday Iron Steel Com- pany Limited, Post Office Hirodih.
5.	Mohghyr	Sheikhpura · · ·	Messrs Chandi Birdaban Stone Works, Station Road.
6.	Patna	Bikram · · · Biharsharif · · ·	Messrs Foot Wear Factory, Post Office Bikram. Messrs Vividh Engineering Works.
7.	Shahbad	Mohania · · ·	Messrs Agarwal and Co.

[No. FS-38017(1)/71-HI]

**का० आ० 3052.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73-व द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 158, तारीख 16 दिसम्बर, 1970 के अनुवर्तन में केन्द्रीय सरकार इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (4) में विनिर्दिष्ट कारखानों की उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (3) में विनिर्दिष्ट बिहार राज्य के ऐसे क्षेत्रों में, जिसमें उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 और 5 के उपर्यन्त प्रवृत्त नहीं हैं, अवस्थिति को ध्यान में रखने हुए उक्त कारखाने को उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5-क के अधीन नियोजक के उद्ग्रहणीय विशेष अभिदाय के सन्दर्भ से, उक्त अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि की समाप्ति की तारीख से एक वर्ष की और अवधि के लिए या तब तक के लिए जब तक कि उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के उपर्यन्त उन क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त नहीं हो जाते, जो भी पहने हो, एतद्वारा छूट देती है।

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	जिले का नाम	क्षेत्र का नाम	कारखाने का नाम
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	भागलपुर	बाराहगमा सुखानगंज	मैसर्स अजन्ता स्टोन वर्क्स, बाराहगमा, अमरपुर मैसर्स बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ, सरंजन कार्यालय
2	चम्पारन	सगौली	मैसर्स बजरंग सौ मिल, पोस्ट सगौली
3	धनबाद	गोबिन्दपुर मोहदा	मैसर्स लक्ष्मी स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज डाकघर गोबिन्दपुर मैसर्स बिहार सीमेण्ट प्राइवेट
4	हजारीबाग	हिरोडिह	मैसर्स गेडे आइरन स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड, डाकघर हिरोडिह
5	मुग्रे	शेखपुरा	मैसर्स चण्डी बिरादरान स्टोन वर्क्स स्टेशन रोड
6	पटना	बिक्रम बिहारशरीफ	मैसर्स फुटवीयर फैक्टरी, डाकघर बिक्रम मैसर्स विधि इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स
7	शाहबाद	मोहनिया	मैसर्स अग्रवाल एण्ड कं.

[संख्या एफ० एस०-38 017 (1)/71/एच०आई०]

**S.O. 3053:**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 4128 dated the 29th September, 1969 the Central Government having regard to the location of the factories specified in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed in areas specified in column (3) of the said Schedule in the State of Tamil Nadu in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are not in force, hereby exempts the said factories from the payment of employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year from the date of expiry of the period specified in the said notification or until the enforcement of provisions of Chapter V of the said Act in those areas, whichever is earlier.

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Area	Name of the factory
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Chingleput	Alichivakkam	Lakshmi Paper and Board Mills, Sholavaram.
2.	Salem	Ariyagoundanpatti Aylpatti Chinfiakkavetri	Sriman Narayana Sago Factory, Namagiri Pettaie (Via). Jayalakshmi Sago Factory Attur Main Road. Dhafialakshmi Vilas Sago Factory Namagiripet.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Namagiripet		Sri Manicka Vinayagir Sago Factor S.F. 18/3, Pudupatti Road.
	R. Pudupatti		Shri Shammuga Sago Factory Namagiri Pettai (Via), Rasipuram Taluk.
	Singalandapuram		Prakasam Sago Factory Thoppapatti Road, Rasipuram Taluk.
	Tho Jeddarpalayam		(1) Shri Lakshmi Vilas Sago Factory Namgiri Pet. (2) Sri Sengottaiyah Sago Factory Namagir Pet (Via) Rasipuram Taluk.

[No. F. S-38017(13)/71-HI]

**का० आ० 3053.** कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च द्वारा प्रवक्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्राव, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंदालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 128 तारीख 29 सितम्बर, 1969 के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार इससे उपाध्यक्ष अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (4) में विनिर्दिष्ट कारखानों की उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (3) में विनिर्दिष्ट तमिलनाडू राज्य के ऐसे क्षेत्रों में, जिसमें उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 और 5 के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त नहीं हैं, अवस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त कारखानों को उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5-के अधीन उद्ग्रहणीय नियोजक के विशेष भिदाय के सन्दाय से, उक्त अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि की समाप्ति की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए या तब तक के लिए जब तक कि उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के उपबन्ध उन क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त नहीं हो जाते, जो भी पहले हो, एतद्वारा छूट देती है :

### अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	जिले का नाम	क्षेत्र का नाम	कारखाने का नाम
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	चिंगलपुट	अलिचीवक्कम	लक्ष्मी पेपर एंड बोर्ड मिल्स, शोलावरम :
2	सलैम	श्रिरयोगोदनदनपट्टी	श्रीमननारायण सागो फैक्टरी, नामगिरी पीटूर्ड (वाया)
		श्रीलक्ष्मी सागो फैक्टरी, अत्तुर मेन रोड :	
		चिंगलापट्टी	जयलक्ष्मी सागो फैक्टरी, अत्तुर मेन रोड :
		चिंगलाकाकावेरी	घनलक्ष्मी विलास सागो फैक्टरी, नामगिरीपेट :
		नामगिरीपेट	श्री मनिका विनयगिरि सागो फैक्टरी, एस० एफ० 18/3, पुडुपट्टी रोड :
		ग्राम० पुडुपट्टी	श्री शम्मुगा सागो फैक्टरी, नामगिरी पीटूर्ड (वाया), रसीपुरम तालुक :

( 1 )

( 2 )

( 3 )

( 4 )

सिंगलान्दापुरम

प्रकासम सागो फैक्टरी, थोप्पापट्टू, रोड,  
रशीपुरम तालुक :

यो जैद दारलायम

( 1 ) श्री लक्ष्मी विलास सागो फैक्टरी,  
नामगिरी पेट :( 2 ) श्री सैंगोट्टाइयो सागो फैक्टरी,  
नामगिरी पेट (वाया) रशीपुरम तालुक :

[संख्या एफ० एस०-38017(13)/7-एच ब्लाई ०]

**S.O. 3054**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees, State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 2263, dated the 31st May, 1969 the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factories specified in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed in areas specified in column (3) of the said Schedule in the State of Mysore in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are not in force, hereby exempts the said factories from the payment of employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year from the date of expiry of the period specified in the said notification or until the enforcement of provisions of Chapter V of the said Act in those areas, whichever is earlier.

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of Area	Name of the Factory	
			1	2
1.	Bangalore	Kumbalagodu	Associated Drug Company Limited, Chemical Division.	
		Konanakunte	Best & Company Limited 7th Mile Kanakapura Road.	
		Hoskote	R.C.C. Polcs Manufacturing Centre, Mysore State Electricity Board.	
2.	Bellary	Paradavanahalli	Bellary Water Works, Via Maka Post.	
3.	Dharwar	Ron	Mysore State Road Transport Corporation, Depot Workshop.	
		Hireherur	Power House, Mysore State Electricity Board.	
		Shirahatti	Power House, Mysore State Electricity Board.	
4.	Hassan	Arsiker	Karnataka Cori Products, B.H. Road.	
5.	Kolar	Kolar	R.C.C. Polcs Manufacturing Centre, Mysore State Electricity Board.	
6.	Mysore	Yewala	Shanker Match Industries.	
7.	Mandyā	Pandavapura	The Pandavapura Taluk Agriculture Productivity Co-operative Marketing Societies.	
8.	South Kanara	Suratkal	Seven Seas Fisheries, Hospet Village.	
		Gangoli	Vinayak Saw Mills.	
		Kallianpur	Bharat Tile Company Shiralli, Puttur Post Office.	
		Karkala	Sri Bhavanti Wood Works.	
9.	Shimoga	Hulikal	Ambika Tile Works, Hosnag Taluk.	

का० आ० 3054.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० का०आ० 2263, तारीख 31 मई, 1969 के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार इससे उपावद्ध अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (4) में विनिर्दिष्ट कारखानों की उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (3) में विनिर्दिष्ट मैसूर राज्य के ऐसे क्षेत्रों में, जिसमें उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 और 5 के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त नहीं हैं, अवस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त कारखाने को उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5-के अधीन उद्ग्रहणीय नियोजक के विशेष अभिदाय के सन्दाय से, उक्त अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि की समाप्ति की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए या तब तक के लिए जब तक कि उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के उपबन्ध उन क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त नहीं हो जाते, जो भी पहले हो, एतदारा छूट देती है।

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं०	जिले का नाम	क्षेत्र का नाम	कारखाने का नाम
1	2	3	4
1	बंगलौर	कुम्बलागोड़ होस्फोटे	एसोसिएटेड इंग क० लिमिटेड, कैमिकल हिक्षेन, वेस्ट एंड क० लिमिटेड, ७वां भील, कानाकपुरा रोड । आर० सी० सी० पोल्स मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग सेन्टर, मैसूर राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड ।
2	बेल्लारी	परडाधनहल्ली	बेल्लारी वाटर वर्स, बरास्ता माका-पोस्ट ।
3	धारखाड़	रान हिरेकेरूर शिराहटी	मैसूर राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम, डिपो वर्कशाप । पावर हाउस, मैसूर राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड । पावर हाउस, मैसूर राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड ।
4	हसन	आसीकर	कर्नाटक कोरी प्राइवेट, बी० एच० रोड ।
5	कोलार	कोलार	आर० सी० सी० पोल्स मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग सेन्टर, मैसूर राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड ।
6	मैसूर	येवाखा	शंकर मंच इंडस्ट्रीज ।
7	मांड्या	पांडवपुरा	दि पांडवपुरा तालुक एग्रि० प्रोडक्टिविटी क० श्राप० मार्केटिंग सेस्टार्टअ० ।

1

2

3

4

8	साउथ कनारा	सूरतकाल गंगोली कलियानपुर करकाला	सैनन सीज मिशनीज, हास्पेट ग्राम । विनाशक सां मिल्स । भारत टाइल कं० शिराली, उत्तर प्रदेश, पो०आ० । श्री भवन्ती यु० वर्स ।
9	शिमोगा	हुलिकाल	श्रीमिका टाइल वर्स, होल्नाभग टीके ।

[सं० एफ० एस०-38014(3)/71-एच० आई०]

**S.O. 3055.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 66, dated the 16th December, 1970 the Central Government having regard to the location of the Cottage Industries and Textile Training Institute, Nagpur in an area in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are in force, hereby exempts the said factory from the payment of the employer's special contribution leivable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 2nd June, 1971 upto and inclusive of the 1st June, 1972.

[No. F.601(19)/70-HI.]

**का० आ० 3055.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 66, तारीख 16 दिसम्बर, 1970 के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार कारखाने, अर्थात् काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज एंड टेक्सटाइल ट्रेनिंग इन्सटीट्यूट, नागपुर की ऐसे क्षेत्र में, जिसमें उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 और 5 के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त हैं, अवस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त कारखाने को उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5-क के अधीन उद्ग्रहणीय नियोजक के विशेष अभिदाय के संदाय से 2 जून, 1971 से 1 जून, 1972 तक जिसमें वह दिन भी सम्मिलित है, एक और वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए एतद्वारा छूट देती है।

[सं० एफ० 601(19)/70-एच० आई०]

**S.O. 3056.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 383, dated the 13th January, 1971, the Central Government having regard to the location of the Laundry Plant at the Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur, in an area in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are in force, hereby exempts the said laundry from the payment of the employer's special contribution leivable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 5th August, 1971 upto and inclusive of the 4th August, 1972.

(File No. 601(23) 70-HI.)

**का० आ० 3056.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 383, तारीख 13 जनवरी, 1971 के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐसे क्षेत्र में, जिसमें उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 और 5 के उपबन्ध

प्रवृत्त हैं, मैंडिल कालेज एण्ड अस्पताल, नागपुर में लाइरी प्लान्ट की अवस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त कारखाने को उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5-क के अधीन उद्ग्रहणीय विशेष नियोजक-अभिदाय के सन्दाय से 5 अगस्त, 1971 से 4 अगस्त, 1972 तक जिसमें वह दिन भी मम्मिलित है, एक श्रीर वर्ष की अवधि के लिए एतद्वारा छूट देती है।

[संख्या एफ० 601(23)/70-एच०आई०]

**S.O. 3057.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government having regard to the location of the factory namely; Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, Nangal Unit Naya Nangal (Punjab) in an area in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are not in force, hereby exempts the said factory from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter V-A of the said Act for a period of one year with effect from the date of publication of the notification in the official Gazette.

[No. F.S-38014(13)/71-HI.]

**का० आ० 3057.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड, नंगल यूनिट, नया नंगल (पंजाब) नामक कारखाने की ऐसे क्षेत्र में, जिसमें उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 और 5 के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त नहीं हैं, अवस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त कारखाने को उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5-क के अधीन उद्ग्रहणीय विशेष नियोजक-अभिदाय के सन्दाय से इस अधिसूचना के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए एतद्वारा छूट देती है।

[सं० एफ० एस०-38014 (13)/71-एच०आई०]

**S. O. 3058.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factories specified in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed in areas specified in column (3) of the said Schedule in the State of Orissa in which the provisions of Chapters JV and V of the said Act are not in force, hereby exempts the said factories from the payment of employers' special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette or until the enforcement of provisions of Chapter V of the said Act in those areas, whichever is earlier.

#### SCHEDULE

Serial 1.	Name of District 2.	Name of Area 3.	Name of the factory 4.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Cuttack	Jagatpur Jaipur	Shri Durga Prasad Board and Industries (Private) Limited. Ferrochrome plant, (I.D.C. of Orissa Limited) Post Office Ferrochrome Project, Jaipur Road.
2.	Puri	Khurda	Barunei Power Loom Weavers' Co-operative Society Limited, At Post Office Bajpur Via Khurda.

[F. No. 602 (15)/70-HI]

**का० आ० 3058.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इससे उपायद्वारा अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (4) में विनिर्दिष्ट कारखानों की उड़ीसा राज्य से, उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (3) में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों में जिनमें उक्त अधिनियम से अध्याय 4 और 5 के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त नहीं हैं, अवस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त

कारखानों को उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5-के अधीन उद्ग्रहणीय विशेष नियोजक अभिदाय के सन्दर्भ से इस अधिसूचना के शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए या सब तक के लिए जब तक कि उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के उपबन्ध उन क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त नहीं हो जाते, जो भी पहले हो, एतद्वारा छूट देती है।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	जिले का नाम	क्षेत्र का नाम	कारखाने का नाम
1	2	3	4
1	कटक	जगतपुर	श्री दुर्गा प्रसाद बोर्ड एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड ।
		जयपुर	फेरोक्कोम प्लांट (उड़ीसा का आई० डी० सी० लिमिटेड) फेरोक्कोम प्रोजेक्ट, जयपुर रोड ।
2	पुरी	खुर्द	बहनी पावर लूम बीवर्स को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी लिमिटेड, डाकखाना बाजपुर वरास्ता, खुर्द ।

[संख्या फा० 602(15)/70-एच०आई०]

**S.O. 3059.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 505, dated the 18th January, 1971 the Central Government having regard to the location of the Vaccine Institute, Nagpur, in an area in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are in force, hereby exempts the said institute from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 4th September, 1971 upto and inclusive of the 3rd September, 1972.

[No. F.601(43)/70-HI.]

**फा० आ० 3059.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के थम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (थम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 505, तारीख 13 जनवरी, 1971 के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार वक्सीन इंस्टीट्यूट, नागपुर की ऐसे क्षेत्र में, जिसमें उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 और 5 के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त हैं, अवस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त इंस्टीट्यूट को उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5-के अधीन उद्ग्रहणीय नियोजक के विशेष अभिदाय के संदर्भ से 4 सितम्बर, 1971 से 3 सितम्बर 1972 तक जिसमें वह दिन भी सम्मिलित है, एक और वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए एतद्वारा छूट देती है।

[सं० एफ० 601(43)/70-एच०आई०]

**S.O. 3060.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 502 dated the 13th January, 1971 the Central Government having regard to the location of the factory, namely, Sharavathy Hydro Electric Generating Station in Jog in an area in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are in force, hereby exempts the said factory from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 30th August, 1971 upto and inclusive of the 29th August, 1972.

[No. F. 601/40/70-HI.]

**का०प्रा० ३०६०**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का०प्रा० 502 तारीख 13 जनवरी, 1971 के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार जोग स्थित श्रावती हाइड्रो इलैक्ट्रिक जेनरेटिंग स्टेशन नामक कारखाने की ऐसी क्षेत्र में; जिसमें उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 और 5 के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त है, अवस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त कारखाने को उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5-क के अधीन उद्ग्राहणीय विशेष नियोजक अभिदाय के सन्दाय से 30 अगस्त, 1971 से 29 अगस्त, 1972 तक जिसमें वह दिन भी सम्मिलित है, एक और वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए एतद्वारा छूट देती है।

[संख्या का० 601 (40) 70-एच०प्राई०]

**S. O. 3061.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factories specified in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed in areas specified in column (3) of the said Schedule in the State of Andhra Pradesh in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are not in force, hereby exempts the said factories from the payment of employers special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette or until the enforcement of provisions of Chapter V of the said Act in those areas, whichever is earlier.

## SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Name of District (1)	Name of Area (2)	Name of the factory (4)
1.	Medak	Patancheru	1. Messrs National Metal Industries. 2. Messrs Polyam Packages (Private) Limited. 3. Messrs Stronghold Industries. 4. Messrs Saslar Meltable Private Limited.
2.	Visakhapatnam	Sileru	Messrs Workshop and Heavy Earth Moving Machinery.

[No. F. 6/19/69-HI]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

**का०प्रा० ३०६१.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इससे उपायद अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (4) में विनिर्दिष्ट कारखानों की आनंद्र प्रदेश राज्य में, उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (3) में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों में, जिसमें उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 और 5 के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त नहीं हैं, अवस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त कारखानों को उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5-क के अधीन उद्ग्राहणीय विशेष नियोजक अभिदाय के सन्दाय से इस अधिसूचना के जासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए या तब तक के लिए जब तक कि उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के उपबन्ध उन क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त नहीं हो जाने, जो भी पहले हो, एतद्वारा छूट देती है।

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	जिले का नाम	क्षेत्र का नाम	कारखाने का नाम
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	मेदक	पातानचेर	1. मेसर्स नेशनल मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज । 2. मेसर्स पोलयाम पेकेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड । 3. मेसर्स स्ट्रोगहोल्ड इंडस्ट्रीज । 4. मेसर्स साम्पालर मेलियेरल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड ।
2.	विशाखापत्तनम	सिलेश	मेसर्स वर्कशाप और हैवी अर्थ मूविंग मशीनरी ।

[सं० फा० 6/19/69-एच० अ ई०]

दलजीत सिंह, अवर सचिव ।

## (Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 21st July 1971

**S. O. 3062.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), the Central Government hereby nominates the officers mentioned in column (2) of the Schedule below to be appellate officers for the areas as specified respectively against them in the corresponding entries in column (3) of the said Schedule.

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Officers	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Ajmer.	The States of Rajasthan and Gujarat.
2.	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Asansol.	Civil Districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Birbhum and Purulia in West Bengal.
3.	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bhubaneswar.	The State of Orissa.
4.	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay.	The State of Maharashtra and Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(1)	(2)	(3)
5. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta.	The States of West Bengal (excluding the Civil Districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Birbhum and Purulia), Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the NEFA.	
6. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad.	The State of Bihar.	
7. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Hyderabad.	The States of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.	
8. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Jabalpur.	The State of Madhya Pradesh.	
9. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur.	The States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana Jammu & Kashmir and the Union territories of Chandigarh and Delhi.	
10. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras.	The States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala and the Union territories of Pondicherry, Lakshadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.	

[No. M. 18011(4)/71-L.W.I./I/Cont./III]

## (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग)

तई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 1971

सा० का० नि० 3062.—संविद् श्रमिक (विनियमन और उत्साहन) अधिनियम, 1970 (1970 का 37) की धारा 15 द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा नीचे की अनुसूची के स्तंभ (2) में वर्णित अधिकारियों को कमशः उनके सामने उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ (3) में तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टियों में विनिर्विष्ट क्षेत्रों के लिए अपील अधिकारी नामनिर्विष्ट करती है।

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं०	अधिकारी	क्षेत्र
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), अजमेर	राजस्थान और गुजरात राज्य।	
2. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), आसनसोल	पश्चिमी बंगाल में झर्बान, बांकुड़ा, बीरभूम और पुरुलिया के सिविल जिले।	
3. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), भुवनेश्वर	उड़ीसा राज्य।	
4. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), मुंबई।	महाराष्ट्र राज्य साथा गोवा, दमण और दीव, दादर और नागर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र।	

(1)

(2)

(3)

5. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), कलकत्ता	(बंदेश्वान, बांकुड़ा, वीरभूम और पुरुलिया के सिविल जिलों को छोड़कर) पश्चिमी बंगाल, असम और नागालैंड राज्य तथा मनीपुर, त्रिपुरा और अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह संघ राज्य क्षेत्र तथा उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमा अभिकरण (नेका)।
6. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), धनबाद	बिहार राज्य।
7. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), हैदराबाद	आन्ध्र प्रदेश और मैसूर राज्य।
8. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), जबलपुर	मध्य प्रदेश राज्य।
9. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), कानपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य तथा चंडीगढ़ और दिल्ली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र।
10. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), मद्रास	तमिलनाडू और केरल राज्य तथा पांडिचेरी, लक्कादीव, मिनीकोय और अमीनदीवी द्वीप समूह संघ राज्यक्षेत्र।

[सं. एम. 18011(4)/71-एल.डब्लू.ग्राइ-1/कान्ट/III]

**S. O. 3063**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column (2) of the Schedule below to be inspectors who shall exercise the powers conferred on inspectors by or under the said Act within the local limits of their respective jurisdiction specified in the corresponding entries in column (3) of the said Schedule.

## SCHEDULE

S.No.	Officers	Local Limits
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Regional Labour Commissioners (Central), New Delhi.	
2.	Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), New Delhi.	Whole of India.
3.	Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), New Delhi.	
4.	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay.	The State of Maharashtra and the Union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
5.	All Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), in the Bombay Region.	
6.	All Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) in the Bombay Region.	
7.	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta.	The States of West Bengal (excluding the Civil Districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura and Purulia); Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland and the Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura and Andaman Nicobar Islands and the NEFA.
8.	All Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central) in the Calcutta Region.	
9.	All Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) in the Calcutta Region.	

10. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras. }  
 11. All Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central) in the Madras Region. }  
 12. All Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) in the Madras Region. } The States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and the Union Territories of Pondicherry, Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidevi Islands.

13. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Jabalpur. }  
 14. All Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central) in the Jabalpur Region. }  
 15. All Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) in the Jabalpur Region. } The State of Madhya Pradesh.  
 16. All Junior Labour Inspectors (Central) in the Jabalpur Region. }  
 17. Labour Enforcement Officer (Central) Jhansi. }

18. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Kanpur. }  
 19. All Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central) in the Kanpur Region. }  
 20. All Labour Enforcement Officer's (Central) in the Kanpur Region. } The States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh.  
 21. All Junior Labour Inspectors (Central) in the Kanpur Region. }

22. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Dhanbad. }  
 23. All Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central) in the Dhanbad Region. }  
 24. All Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) in the Dhanbad Region. } The State of Bihar.  
 25. All Junior Labour Inspectors (Central) in the Dhanbad Region. }

26. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Hyderabad. }  
 27. All Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central) in the Hyderabad Region. }  
 28. All Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) in the Hyderabad Region. } The States of Mysore and Andhra Pradesh.  
 29. All Junior Labour Inspectors (Central) in the Hyderabad Region. }

30. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Ajmer. }  
 31. All Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central) in the Ajmer Region. }  
 32. All Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) in the Ajmer Region. } The States of Rajasthan and Gujarat.  
 33. Labour Enforcement Officer (Central) Ratlam. }

34. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Asansol. }  
 35. All Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central) in the Asansol Region. }  
 36. All Labour Enforcement Officers (Central) in the Asansol Region. } The Civil Districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura and Purulia in the State of West Bengal.  
 37. All Junior Labour Inspectors (Central), in the Asansol Region. }

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38. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central)  
Bhubaneswar.

39. All Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central) in Bhubaneswar Region.

40. All Labour Enforcement Officer (Central) in Bhubaneswar Region.

The State of Orissa.

[No M-18011(4)71-LWI.I/Cont. IV]

सां० का नि० 3003.—संविद् श्रमिक (विनियमन और उत्तादन) अधिनियम, 1970 (1970 का 37) की धारा 28 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा नीचे की अनुसूची के स्तंभ (2) में वर्णित अधिकारियों को निरीक्षक नियुक्त करती है, जो उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ (3) की तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टियों में विर्निर्दिष्ट अपनी-अपनी अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर उक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा या उसके अधीन निरीक्षकों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे ।

### अनुसूची

क्रम सं०

अधिकारी

स्थानीय सीमाएं

1

2

3

1. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), नई दिल्ली ।

2. सहायक श्रमक आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), नई दिल्ली ।

3. श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (केन्द्रीय), नई दिल्ली ।

4. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), मुंबई ।

5. मुंबई प्रदेश के सभी सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) ।

6. मुंबई प्रदेश के सभी श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (केन्द्रीय) ।

7. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), कलकत्ता ।

8. कलकत्ता प्रदेश के सभी सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) ।

9. कलकत्ता प्रदेश के सभी श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (केन्द्रीय) ।

10. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), मद्रास ।

11. मद्रास प्रदेश के सभी सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) ।

12. मद्रास प्रदेश के सभी श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (केन्द्रीय) ।

समस्त भारत ।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य तथा गोवा, दमण और दीव, बादर और नराग हवेली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र ।

(बद्रवान, वीरभूम, बांकुडा और पुरुलिया के जिलों को छोड़ कर) पश्चिमी बंगाल, असम, मेघालय और नागार्जुड़ राज्य और मनीपुर, तिपुरा और अर्णडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह संघ राज्यक्षेत्र तथा उत्तर पूर्वी सीमा अभिकरण (नेका) ।

तमिल नाडु, केरल राज्य तथा पांडिचेरी, लक्कादीव, मिनीकोय और अमीनदीबी द्वीपसमूह संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ।

1

2

3

13. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), जबलपुर ।

14. जबलपुर प्रदेश के सभी सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) ।

15. जबलपुर प्रदेश के सभी श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (केन्द्रीय) ।

16. जबलपुर प्रदेश के सभी कनिष्ठ श्रम निरीक्षक (केन्द्रीय) ।

17. श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (केन्द्रीय), झांसी ।

18. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), कानपुर ।

19. कानपुर प्रदेश के सभी सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) ।

20. कानपुर प्रदेश के सभी श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (केन्द्रीय) ।

21. कानपुर प्रदेश के सभी कनिष्ठ श्रम निरीक्षक (केन्द्रीय) ।

22. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), धनबाद ।

23. धनबाद प्रदेश के सभी सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) ।

24. धनबाद प्रदेश के सभी श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (केन्द्रीय) ।

25. धनबाद प्रदेश के सभी कनिष्ठ श्रम निरीक्षक (केन्द्रीय) ।

26. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), हैदराबाद ।

27. हैदराबाद प्रदेश के सभी सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) ।

28. हैदराबाद प्रदेश के सभी श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (केन्द्रीय) ।

29. हैदराबाद प्रदेश के सभी कनिष्ठ श्रम निरीक्षक (केन्द्रीय) ।

30. प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), अजमेर ।

31. अजमेर प्रदेश के सभी सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) ।

32. अजमेर प्रदेश के सभी श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (केन्द्रीय) ।

33. श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (केन्द्रीय), रतलाम ।

} भृथ प्रदेश राज्य ।

} उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, जम्मू और कश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य तथा दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ।

} बिहार राज्य ।

} मैसूर और आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य ।

} राजस्थान और गुजरात राज्य ।

1	2	3
34. प्रादेशिक श्रम आपूर्ति (केन्द्रीय), आसनसोल		
35. आसनसोल प्रदेश के सभी सहायक श्रम आपूर्ति (केन्द्रीय) ।		पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य में बर्देवान, बीरभूम, बांकुड़ा और पुस्लिया के जिले ।
36. आसनसोल प्रदेश के सभी श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (केन्द्रीय) ।		
37. आसनसोल प्रदेश के सभी कनिष्ठ श्रम नियंत्रक (केन्द्रीय) ।		
38. प्रादेशिक श्रम आपूर्ति (केन्द्रीय), भुवनेश्वर		
39. भुवनेश्वर प्रदेश के सभी सहायक श्रम आपूर्ति (केन्द्रीय) ।		उड़ीसा राज्य ।
40. भुवनेश्वर प्रदेश के सभी श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (केन्द्रीय) ।		

[सं. एम. 18011(4)/71-एल. डलू. आई. 1/कान्ट/4]

#### ORDERS

New Delhi, the 21st July 1971

**S.O. 3064.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Contract Labour (Regulation) and Abolition Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), the Central Government hereby appoints the officers mentioned in column (2) of the Schedule below, being Government Officers, to be registering officers who shall exercise the powers conferred on registering officers by or under the said Act within the local limits of their respective jurisdiction specified in the corresponding entries of column (3) of the said Schedule.

#### SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Officers	Local limits
1	2	3
1	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Ajmer.	Civil districts of Ajmer, Jaipur, Bhilwara Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Churu, Gangaragar Bikaner, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Alwar and Pali in the State of Rajasthan.
2	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Kota.	Civil districts of Kota, Bundi, Sawaimadhopur, Tonk, Bharatpur, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Dingarpur and Banswara in the State of Rajasthan.
3	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Ahmedabad.	Civil districts of Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Kaira, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Dangs, Meshafia, Sabarkantha, Panchmahala, Surendra Nagar, Bhavnagar and Bulsar in the State of Gujarat.

1	2	3
4 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Kandla.		Civil districts of Banaskantha, Kutch, Rajkot, Amreli, Jamnagar and Junagadh in the State of Gujarat and the civil districts of Sirhi Barmer and Jalore in the State of Rajasthan.
5 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Asansol-I.		Asansol Sub-Division of Burdwan District and civil district of Purulia in the State of West Bengal.
6 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Asansol-II		
7 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raniganj-I.		Civil district of Burdwan excluding Asansol Sub-Division and civil district of Bankura and Birbhum in the State of West Bengal.
8 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raniganj-II.		
9 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bhubaneshwar.		Civil districts of Puri, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Balasore, Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Baudh-Khondmals in the State of Orissa.
10 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Rourkela.		Civil districts of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Sundargarh in the State of Orissa.
11 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay-I.		Civil districts of Greater Bombay, Thane, Dhulia, Nasik, Kolaba, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Osmanabad Sangli, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Akola, Buldana and Rajputana in the State of Maharashtra and the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
12 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay-II.		
13 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Nagpur.		Civil districts of Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Amravati, Yeotmal and Bhandara in the State of Maharashtra.
14 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Sambhaji.		Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and Civil districts of Ratnagiri and Kolhapur in the State of Maharashtra.
15 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta-I.		Civil districts of Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly, 24 Parganas, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Milda, West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Cooch Behar in the State of West Bengal and the Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
16 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta-II.		
17 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta-III.		
18 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Gauhati.		All civil districts in the States of Assam, Nagaland and Meghalaya and Union territories of Manipur and Tripura and the North East Frontier Agency.
19 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad-I.		
20 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad-II.		
21 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad-III.		Civil districts of Dhanbad in the State of Bihar.
22 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad-IV.		

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23 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Civil districts of Hazaribagh, Palamau and Ranchi in the State of Bihar.

24 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Civil districts of Patna, Shahabad, Gaya, Katihar, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Motihari, Saharsa, Saran, Monghyr, Purnea, Bhagalpur and Santhal Parganas in the State of Bihar.

25 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Civil district of Singhbhum in the State of Bihar.

26 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Civil districts of Gulbarga and Bihar in the State of Mysore and the civil districts of Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Warangal and Kurnool in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

27 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Civil districts of Krishna, West Godavari, Guntur, Ongole, Nellore and Khammam in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

28 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Civil districts of Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and East Godavari in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

29 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Civil districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore Mandya, Tumkur, Coorg, Hasan, Shimoga, South Kanara, Chitradurga and Chickmagulur in the State of Mysore and Chittor district in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

30 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Civil districts of Bellary, North Kanara, Raichur, Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum in the State of Mysore and Anantapur and Cuddapah in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

31 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Civil districts of Jabalpur, Damoh, Saugor, Chatarpur, Tikamgarh, Satna, Panna and Narasimhapur in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

32 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Civil districts of Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg, Bastar and Raigarh in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

33 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Civil districts of Chhindwara, Betul, Seoni, Balaghat and Mandla in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

34 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Civil districts of Shahdol, Sarguja, Sidhi and Rewa in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

35 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Civil districts of Sehore, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Jhabua, Ujjain, Dhar, Raisen, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Datia, Vidisha, Guna, East Nimar, West Nimar, Hoshangabad, Bhind, Morena, Gwalior, Indore and Dewas in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

37 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Civil districts of Kanpur, Lucknow, Etawah, Mainpuri, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Jalaun, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Deoria, Baharach, Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Ghazipur, Barabanki, Raebareli, Unnao, Sitapur, Hardoi, Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Fatehpur and Farrukhabad in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

38 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Civil Districts of Agra, Mathura, Aligarh, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahar, and Saharanpur in the State of Uttar Pradesh and civil districts of Rohtak, Gurgaon and Mahindergarh in the State of Haryana and Union Territory of Delhi.

39 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), All civil districts in the States of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and all civil districts excepting civil districts of Rohtak, Gurgaon and Mahindergarh in the State of Haryana and the Union territory of Chandigarh.

40 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Barielly, Civil districts of Barielly, Nainital, Almora, Dehradun, Bijnor, Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Badauni Etah, Kheri, Moradabad, Pilibhit Rampur and Shahjahanpur in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

41 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), All civil districts in the state of Tamil Nadu and Union territory of Pondicherry.

42 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), }  
Madras II.

43 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), All civil districts in the State of Kerala and the Union territories of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

[No. M/18011(4)/71-LWI(I)Con.I]

## आवेदन

नई दिल्ली 21 जुलाई, 1971

सा० का० नि० 3064.—संविद् श्रमिक (विनियमन और उत्पादन) अधिनियम, (1970 (1970 का 37) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार एवं इन्हाँ की अनुसूची के स्तंभ (2) में वर्णित अधिकारियों को, जो सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं, रजिस्ट्रीकर्ता अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है, जो उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ (3) की तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टियों में विनिर्दिष्ट अपनी-अपनी अधिकारिता की स्वानीय सीमाओं के भीतर उक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा या उसके अधीन रजिस्ट्रीकर्ता अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे।

## ग्रन्त सूची

क्रम संख्या

अधिकारी

स्थानीय सीमाएं

(1)

(2)

(3)

1. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), अजमेर राजस्थान राज्य में अजमेर, जयपुर, भिलवाडा, मीकर, झूक्नू, चूर, गंगानगर, बीकानेर, नामौर, जोधपुर, जैसलमेर, अलवर और पाली के सिविल जिले ।

2. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), कोटा राजस्थान राज्य में कोटा, बूंदी, सवाईमाधोपुर, टोंक, भरतपुर, झालावाड़, चित्तौड़गढ़, उदयपुर, झंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा के सिविल जिले ।

3. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), अहमदाबाद । गुजरात राज्य में अहमदाबाद, गांधीनगर, कैरा, बड़ीदा, वरोच, सूरत, झांगूस, महसाना, मबरकन्था पंचमहल, सुरेन्द्र नगर, भावनगर और बलसर के सिविल जिले ।

4. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), कांडला । गुजरात राज्य में बनसकन्था, कूच, राजकोट, अमरेली, जामनगर और जूनागढ़ के सिविल जिले तथा राजस्थान राज्य में सिरोही बारमेर और जैलोर का सिविल जिला ।

5. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), आसनसोल-1 } पश्चिमी-बंगाल राज्य में बर्द्दवान जिले का आसनसोल उपखण्ड तथा तुरलिया का सिविल जिला ।

6. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), आसनसोल-2 } आसनसोल-2 } जिला ।

7. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), रानीगंज-1 } पश्चिमी-बंगाल राज्य में आसनसोल उपखण्ड को ठोड़कर वर्द्दवान का सिविल जिला तथा बांकुड़ा और वीरभूम के सिविल जिले ।

8. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), रानीगंज-2 } उड़ीसा राज्य में पुरी, कटक, धेनकानल, गंजम, बलसोर कोरापुट, कालाहन्डी, बोलनगीर और बीधुबोड़मल्स के सिविल जिले ।

9. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), भुवनेश्वर । उड़ीसा राज्य में क्योंकर, मधूरधंज, सम्बलपुर और सुन्दरगढ़ के सिविल जिले ।

10. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), राउरकेला उड़ीसा राज्य में क्योंकर, मधूरधंज, सम्बलपुर और सुन्दरगढ़ के सिविल जिले ।

11. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), मुंबई-1	महाराष्ट्र राज्य में वृहत् मुंबई, थाना, धुलिया, नासिक, कोलावा, पूना, अहमदनगर, शोलापुर, सतारा, उसमानाबाद, सांगली, जलगांव, श्रीरंगाबाद, परभनी, नंदेड, भीर, प्रकोला, बुलदाना और राजूर के सिविल जिले तथा दादर और नागर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ।
13. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), नागपुर	महाराष्ट्र राज्य में नागपुर, चांदा, वर्धा, अरावती, योतमल और भांदरा के सिविल जिले ।
14. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), संभाजी	गोवा, दमण और दीव संघ राज्य क्षेत्र तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में रत्नगिरि और कोलहापुर के सिविल जिले ।
15. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), कलकत्ता-1	पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य में कलकत्ता, हावड़ा, द्वृगली, 24 परगना, मिदनापुर, मुरशिदाबाद, नदिया, माल्दा, पश्चिमी दिनाजपुर, जलपाई-गुड़ी, दार्जिलिंग और कूचबिहार के सिविल जिले तथा अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ।
16. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), कलकत्ता-2	
17. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), कलकत्ता-3	
18. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), गोहाटी	आसाम, नागालैंड और मेघालय राज्यों के सभी सिविल जिले तथा मनीपुर और निपुरा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र तथा उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमा अभिकरण (नेफा)
19. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), धनबाद-1	
20. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), धनबाद-2	बिहार राज्य में धनबाद का सिविल जिला ।
21. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), धनबाद-3	
22. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), धनबाद-4	
23. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), हजारीबाग	बिहार राज्य में हजारी बाग, पलामू और रांची के सिविल जिले ।
24. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), पटना	बिहार राज्य में पटना, शाहबाद, गया, कटिहार, मुजफरपुर, दरभंगा, मोतिहारी, सहरसा, सारन, मुगेर, पुनिया, भागलपुर और सन्ध्याल परगना के सिविल जिले ।
25. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), चाईबासा	बिहार राज्य में सिह भूमि का सिविल जिला ।
26. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), हैदराबाद-1	मैसूर राज्य में गुलबर्ग और बिहार के तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य में हैदराबाद, तिजामाबाद, नागालैंड, महबूबनगर, मेदक, करीमनगर,

27. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) ] श्राविलाबाद, बारगल और कुर्नूल के सिविल जिले ।

28. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), बिजयवाडा आनन्द प्रदेश राज्य में कृष्णा, पश्चिमी गोदावरी, गुट्टूर, ओंगोर, नेल्लोर, और खम्मम के सिविल जिले ।

29. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), विशाखापट्टनम् आनन्द प्रदेश राज्य में विशाखापट्टनम्, श्रीकाकुलम् और पूर्वी गोदावरी के सिविल जिले ।

30. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), बंगलौर मैसूर राज्य में बंगलौर, कोलार, मैसूर, मड्या, टुकुर, कुर्ग, हसन, शिमोगा, दक्षिणी कनारा, चिक्कडुर्ग, और चिकमंगलूर के सिविल जिले तथा आनन्द प्रदेश राज्य में चित्तूर जिला ।

31. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), बेल्लारी मैसूर राज्य में बेल्लारी, उत्तरी कनारा, रायचूर, बीजापुर, धारखाड़ और बेलगांव के और आनन्द प्रदेश राज्य में अनन्तपुर और कडपा के सिविल जिले ।

32. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), जबलपुर मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में जबलपुर, दमोह, सोगौर छत्तरपुर, टीकमगढ़, सतना, पन्ना, और नग. सिहापुर के सिविल जिले ।

33. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), रायपुर मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में विलासहपुर, रायपुर, दुर्ग, बस्तर और रायगढ़ के सिविल जिले ।

34. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), छिन्दवाड़ा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में छिन्दवाड़ा, बेतुल, शिवनी, बालधाट और मंडला के सिविल जिले ।

35. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), शहदोल मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में शहदोल, सरगुजा, सिद्धि और रेवा के सिविल जिले ।

36. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), भोपाल मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में सेहोर, रत्लाम, मदसौर, झज्जुआ, उज्जेन, धार, रायसेन, शिवपुरी, दतिया, विदिशा, गुना, शहजपुर, राजगढ़, पूर्वी निमार, पश्चिमी निमार, होशंगाबाद, भिड, मुरैना, ग्वालियर, इन्दौर और देवास के सिविल जिले ।

37. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), कानपुर उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में कानपुर, लखनऊ, इटावा, मैनपुरी, क्षांसी, हसीरपुर, बान्दा, जालौन, गोरखपुर, गोंडा, देवरिया, बहराइच, आजमगढ़, बलिया, बस्ती, गाजीपुर, बाराबंकी, रायबरेली, उन्नाव, सीतापुर, हरदोई, प्रतापगढ़, इलाहाबाद, मिर्जापुर, वाराणसी, जैनपुर, फैजाबाद, सुलतानपुर, फतेहपुर, और फरीखाबाद के सिविल जिले ।

38. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), दिल्ली उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में आगरा, अलीगढ़, मथुरा, मेरठ, मुजफ्फरनगर, बुसन्दगहर और सहारनपुर के सिविल जिले तथा हरियाणा राज्य में रोहतक, गुडगांव, और महेन्द्रगढ़ के सिविल जिले तथा दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ।

39. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), चंडीगढ़ पंजाब, जम्मू और काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्यों के सभी सिविल जिले तथा रोहतक, गुडगांव और महेन्द्रगढ़ को छोड़ कर हरियाणा राज्य के सभी सिविल जिले तथा चंडीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ।

40. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), बरेली उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में बरेली, नैनीताल, अलमोड़ा, देहरादून, विजनौर, उत्तरकाशी, टिहरी गढ़वाल, गढ़वाल, चमोली, पिथौरागढ़, बदायू, एटा, खेड़ी, मुरादाबाद, पीलीभीत, रामपुर, और शाहजहानपुर के सभी सिविल जिले ।

41. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), मद्रास-1 } तमिलनाडु राज्य के सभी सिविल जिले तथा पांडिचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ।

42. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), मद्रास-11 } केरल राज्य के सभी सिविल जिले तथा लक्काशीव, मिनीकोय और अमीनशीबी द्वीप-समूह संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ।

43. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), एर्नाकुलम ।

**S.O. 3065.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (37 of 1970), the Central Government hereby appoints the offices mentioned in column (2) of the Schedule below, being Gazetted Officers of Government, to be licensing officers who shall exercise the powers conferred on licensing officers by or under the said Act within the local limits of their respective jurisdiction specified in the corresponding entries in column (3) of the said Schedule.

## SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Officers	Local limits
1	2	3
1	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Ajmer.	Civil districts of Ajmer, Jaipur, Bhilwara, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Churu, Gangargar, Bikaner, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Alwar and Pall in the State of Rajasthan.
2	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Kota.	Civil district of Kota, Bundi, Sawaimadhopur, Tonk, Bharatpur, Jhalawar, Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswra in the State of Rajasthan.
3	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Ahmedabad.	Civil districts of Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Kaira, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Dang, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Panchmahals, Surendra Nagar, Bhavnagar, Bulsar in the State of Gujarat.
4	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Kandla.	Civil districts of Banaskantha, Kutch, Rajkot, Amreli, Jamnagar and Junagadh in the State of Gujarat and the civil district of Sirohi, Barmer and Jalore in the State of Rajasthan.
5	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Asansol-I.	Asansol Sub-Division of Burdwan District and civil district of Purulia in the State of West Bengal.
6	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Asansol-II.	
7	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raniganj-I.	Civil district of Burdwan excluding Asansol Sub-Division and civil districts of Bankura and Birbhum in the State of West Bengal.
8	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raniganj-II.	
9	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bhubaneshwar.	Civil districts of Puri, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Balasore, Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Baudh-Khondmals in the State of Orissa.
10	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Rourkela.	Civil districts of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Sundergarh in the State of Orissa.
11	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay-I.	Civil districts of Greater Bombay, Thane, Dhulia, Nasik, Kolaba, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Osmanabad, Sangli, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Bhir, Akola, Buldana and Rajura in the State of Maharashtra and the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
12	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay-II.	

13	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Nagpur.	Civil districts of Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Amravati, Yeotmal and Bhandara in the State of Maharashtra.
14	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Sambaji.	Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and Civil districts of Ratnagiri and Kolhapur in the State of Maharashtra.
15	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta-I.	Civil districts of Calcutta, Howrah, Hooghly, 24 Parganas, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Malda, West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Coochbehar in the State of West Bengal and the Union-territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
16	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta-II.	
17	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta-III.	
18	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Gauhati.	All civil districts in the States of Assam, Nagaland and Meghalaya and Union territories of Manipur and Tripura and the North East Frontier Agency.
19	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad-I.	
20	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad-II.	Civil district of Dhanbad in the State of Bihar.
21	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad-III.	
22	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad-IV.	
23	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Hazaribagh.	Civil districts of Hazaribagh, Palamau and Ranchi in the State of Bihar.
24	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Patna.	Civil districts of Patna, Shahabad, Gaya, Katihar, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Motihari, Sabarsa, Saran, Monghyr, Purnea, Bhagalpur and Sonthal Parganas in the State of Bihar.
25	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chaibasa.	Civil district of Singhbhum in the State of Bihar.
26	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Hyderabad-I.	Civil districts of Gulbarga and Bihar in the State of Mysore and the civil districts of Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Warangal and Kurnool in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
27	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Hyderabad-II.	
28	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Vijayawada.	Civil districts of Krishna, West Godavari, Guntur, Ongole, Nellore and Khammam in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
29	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Visakhapatnam.	Civil districts of Visakhapatnam, Srikrishna and East Godavari in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
30	Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bangalore.	Civil districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur, Coorg, Hassan, Shimoga, South Kanara, Chitradurga and Chickmagalur in the State of Mysore and Chittoor district in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

31 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bellary. Civil districts of Bellary, North Kanara, Raichur, Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum in the State of Mysore and Anantpur and Cuddapah in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

32 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Jabalpur. Civil districts of Jabalpur, Damoh, Saugor Chatarpur, Tikamgarh, Satna, Panna and Narsimhapur in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

33 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raipur. Civil districts of Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg, Bastar and Raigarh in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

34 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chhindwara. Civil districts of Chhindwara, Betul, Seoni, Balaghat and Mandla in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

35 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Shahdol. Civil districts of Shahdol, Sarguja, Sidhi and Rewa in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

36 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bhopal. Civil districts of Sehore, Ratlam, Mandaur Jhabua, Ujjain, Dhar, Raisen, Shivpuri, Datia, Vidisha, Guna, Shajapur, Raigarh East Nimar, West Nimar, Hoshangabad, Bhind, Morena, Gwalior, Indore and Dewas in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

37 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur. Civil districts of Kanpur, Lucknow, Etawah, Mainpuri, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Jalaun, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Deoria, Baharainch, Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Ghazipur Barabanki, Raebereli, Unnao, Sitapur, Hardoi, Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Fatehpur and Farrukhabad in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

38 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Delhi. Civil Districts of Agra, Mathura, Aligarh, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahar, Saharanpur in the State of Uttar Pradesh and civil districts of Rohtak, Gurgaon and Mahindergarh in the State of Haryana and Union Territory of Delhi.

39 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chandigarh. All civil districts in the States of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and all civil districts excepting civil districts of Rohtak, Gurgaon and Mahindergarh in the State of Haryana and the Union territory of Chandigarh.

40 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Bareilly. Civil districts of Bareilly, Nainital, Almora, Dehradun, Bijnor, Uttar Kashi, Tidi, Garhwal, Garhwal, Champoli, Pithoragarh, Badaun, Etah, Kheri, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Rampur and Shahjahanpur in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

41 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras-I. All civil districts in the State of Tamil Nadu and Union territory of Pondicherry.

42 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras II.

43 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), All civil districts in the State of Kerala and the Union territories of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

[No. M. 18011(4)/71-LWI (I)Con/ II)]

(K. D. HAJELA, Under Secy.

सांकेति 30 अगस्त 1971—असंविद श्रमिक (विनियमन और उत्पादन) अधिनियम 1970 (1970 का 37) की द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा नीचे की अनुसूची के स्तंभ (2) में वर्णित अधिकारियों को जो सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं अनुज्ञापन अधिकारी नियुक्त करती हैं, जो उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ (3) की तस्थानी प्रविष्टियों में विनिर्दिष्ट अपनी-अपनी अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर उक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा या उसके अधीन अनुज्ञापन अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे।

### अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	अधिकारी	स्थानीय सीमाएं
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), अजमेर	राजस्थान राज्य में अजमेर, जयपुर, भिलवाड़ा, सीकर, कुम्भन, छूर, गंगानगर, बीकानेर, नागीर, जोधपुर, जैसलमेर, अलवर और पासी के सिविल जिले।
2.	सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), कोटा।	राजस्थान राज्य में कोटा, बूदी, सवाईमाधोपुर, ठोक, भरतपुर, मालावाड़, चित्तोड़गढ़, उदयपुर, डूगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा के सिविल जिले।
3.	सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), अहमदाबाद।	गुजरात राज्य में अहमदाबाद, गांधीनगर, कैरा, बड़ीदा, बोरोध, सूरत, डोग्स, महसाना, सवरकन्था, पंचमहल, सुरेन्द्रनगर, धावनगर और बलसर के सिविल जिले।
4.	सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), कांडला।	गुजरात राज्य में बनसकथा, कूच, राजकोट, अमरेली, जामनगर और जूनागढ़ के सिविल जिले तथा राजस्थान राज्य में सिरोही बारमेर और जैलोर का सिविल जिला।
5.	सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), आसनसोल-1	पश्चिमी-बंगाल राज्य में बर्दवान जिले का आसनसोल उपखंड तथा पुरालिया का सिविल जिला।
6.	सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), आसनसोल-2	

(1)

(2)

(3)

7. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), रानीगंज-1 } परिचमी-बंगाल राज्य में आसनसोल उपस्थिति को छोड़कर वर्वाना का सिविल जिला तथा बांकुड़ा और वीरभूम के सिविल जिले ।

8. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), रानीगंज-2 }

9. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), भूवनेश्वर } उड़ीसा राज्य में पुरी, कटक, धेनकानल, गंजम, बलसोर, कोरापुट, कालाहान्डी, खोलनगीर और बीधुबांडमल्स के सिविल जिले ।

10. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), राउरकेता } उड़ीसा राज्य में क्योंकर, मधुरमंज, सम्बलपुर और सुन्दरगढ़ के सिविल जिले ।

11. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) मुंबई-1 } महाराष्ट्र राज्य में वृहत् मुंबई, थाना, धुलिपा, नासिक, कोलाबा, पुना, अहमदनगर, शोलापुर, सतारा, उसमानाबाद, सोंगली, जलगांव, औरंगाबाद, परभणी, नंदेड, भीर, अकोला, बुलदाना और राजूर के सिविल जिले तथा दावर और नागर हवेली संघ राज्यक्षेत्र ।

12. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) मुंबई-2 }

13. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), नागपुर } महाराष्ट्र राज्य में नागपुर, चांदा, वर्धा, अमरावती, योतमल और भांदरा के सिविल जिले ।

14. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), संभाजी } गोवा, दमण और दीव संघ राज्यक्षेत्र तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में रत्नगिरि और कोल्हापुर के सिविल जिले ।

15. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), कलकत्ता-1 } पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य में कलकत्ता, हावड़ा, हुगली, 24 परगाना, मिदनापुर, भुरशिदाबाब, नदिया, माल्दा, पश्चिमी दिनाजपुर, जलपाई-गुड़ी, दार्जिलिंग और कूचबिहार के सिविल जिले तथा अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह संघ राज्यक्षेत्र ।

16. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), कलकत्ता-2 }

17. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), कलकत्ता-3 }

18. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), गोहाटी-1 } आसाम, नागालैंड और मेघालय राज्यों के सभी सिविल जिले तथा मनीपुर और निपुरा संघ राज्य-क्षेत्र तथा उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमा अभिकरण (नेपा)

19. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), धनबाद-1 }

20. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), धनबाद-2 }

21. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) धनबाद-3 }

22. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) धनबाद-4 } बिहार राज्य में धनबाद का सिविल जिला ।

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23. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), हजारीबाग बिहार राज्य में हजारीबाग, पलामू श्रीर रांधी के सिविल जिले ।

24. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), पटना बिहार राज्य में पटना, शाहबाद, गया, कटिहार, मुजफ्फरपुर वरंगंगा, मौतिहारी, सहरसा, सारन, मुगेर, पुर्निया, भागलपुर श्रीर सन्धाल परगना के सिविल जिले ।

25. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), चाईशासा बिहार राज्य में सिंहभूम का सिविल जिला ।

26. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), ] मैसूर राज्य में गुलबर्ग श्रीर बिदार के तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य में हैदराबाद, निजामाबाद, नलगोंडा, महबूबनगर, बेदक, करीमनगर, आदिलाबाद, वाराणील श्रीर कुनैल के सिविल जिले ।

27. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), ] हैदराबाद-2

28. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), विजयवाडा आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य में कृष्णा, पश्चिमी गोदावरी, गुंटूर, गोंगोल, नेल्लोर श्रीर खम्मम के सिविल जिले ।

29. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), विशाखापट्टनम् आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य में विशाखापट्टनम्, श्रीकाकुलम् श्रीर पूर्वी गोदावरी के सिविल जिले ।

30. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), बंगलौर मैसूर राज्य में बंगलौर, कोलार, मैसूर, मंड्या, टूंकुर, कुर्ग, हसन, शिमोगा, दक्षिणी कनारा, चित्तुर्णा श्रीर चिकमंगलूर के सिविल जिले तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य में चित्तूर जिला ।

31. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), बेल्लारी मैसूर राज्य में बेल्लारी, उभरी कनारा, रायचूर, बीजापुर, धारवाड श्रीर बेलगांव के श्रीर आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य में अनन्तपुर श्रीर कडपा के सिविल जिले ।

32. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), जबलपुर मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में जबलपुर, द्वारा, सांगीर, छत्तरपुर, टीकमगढ़, सतना, पन्ना श्रीर नर-सिंहपुर के सिविल जिले ।

33. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), रायपुर मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में विलासपुर, रायपुर, दुर्ग, बस्तर श्रीर रायगढ़ के सिविल जिले ।

34. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), छिन्दवाडा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में छिन्दवाडा, बेंगल, शिवनी, बालधाट श्रीर मंडला के सिविल जिले ।

35. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), शहदोल मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में शहदोल, सरगाजा, सिद्धि श्रीर रेवा के सिविल जिले ।

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36. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), भोपाल मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में सेहोर, रतलाम, मन्दौर, झबुआ, उज्जैन, घार, रायसेन, शिवपुरी, दतिया, विदिशा, मुना, शहजपुर, राजगढ़, पूर्वी निमार, पश्चिमी निमार, होशंगाबाद, मिठ, मुरैना, खालियर, इन्दौर और देवास के सिविल जिले ।

37. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), कानपुर उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में कानपुर, लखनऊ, इटावा, मैनपुरी, कांसी, हमीरपुर, बान्दा, जालौन, गोरखपुर, गोंडा, देवरिया, बहराइच, आजमगढ़, बलिया, बस्ती, गाजीपुर, बाराबंकी, रायबरेली, उन्नाव, सीतापुर, हरदोई, प्रतापगढ़, इलाहाबाद, मिर्जापुर, वाराणसी, जीनपुर, फैजाबाद, सुलतानपुर, तेहपुर और फर्रुखाबाद के सिविल जिले ।

38. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), दिल्ली उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में आगरा, मथुरा, अलीगढ़, मेरठ, मुजफ्फरनगर, बुलन्दशहर और सहारनपुर के सिविल जिले तथा हरियाणा राज्य में रोहतक, गुडगांव और महेन्द्रगढ़ के सिविल जिले तथा दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ।

39. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), चंडीगढ़ पंजाब, जम्मू और काश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्यों के सभी सिविल जिले तथा रोहतक, गुडगांव और महेन्द्रगढ़ को छोड़ कर हरियाणा राज्य के सभी सिविल जिले तथा चंडीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ।

40. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), बरेली उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में बरेली, नैनीताल, अलमोड़ा, देहरादून, बिजनौर, उत्तरकाशी, टिहरी गढ़वाल, गढ़वाल, चमोली, पिथोरागढ़, बदायूं, एटा, खेड़ी, मुरादाबाद, पीलीभीत, रामपुर और शाहजहांपुर के सिविल जिले ।

41. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), मद्रास-1 } तमिल नाडु राज्य के सभी सिविल जिले तथा पांडिचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ।

42. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), मद्रास-2 }  
43. सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), एनकुलम केरल राज्य के सभी सिविल जिले तथा लकड़ीव, मिनीकोय और अमीनदीवी द्वीप-समूह संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ।

## (Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 26th July 1971

**S.O. 3066.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961 (58 of 1961), read with clause (iv) of rule 3 of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Rules, 1963, the Central Govt. hereby appoints the Chairman, Orissa Mining Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, to be a member to represent interests of the iron ore mine owners of the State of Orissa in the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee for the State of Orissa, constituted by the notification of the Govt. of India, in the late Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour & Employment), No. S.O. 3693, dated the 9th October, 1968, and makes the following amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the said notification, in serial number 5, for the existing entry, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“Chairman,  
Orissa Mining Corporation Limited,  
Bhubaneswar”.

[No. F. U-19012/5/71-M.III.]

## (अम और सोजगार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 23 जुलाई 1971

**एस०ओ० 3066.**—सोह अयस्क खान श्रम कल्याण उपकर नियम 1963 के नियम 3 के छप्पण (iv) के साथ पठित लोह अयस्क खान श्रम कल्याण उपकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 58) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार अध्यक्ष, उड़ीसा माइनिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, भुवनेश्वर को भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 3693 तारीख 9 अक्टूबर 1968 द्वारा उड़ीसा राज्य के लिए गठित सोह अयस्क खान श्रम कल्याण निधि सलाहकार समिति में उड़ीसा राज्य के सोह अयस्क खान स्वामियों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए संवर्स्य के रूप एतद्वारा नियुक्त करती है और उक्त अधिसूचना में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में क्रम संख्या 5 में विश्वान प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि प्रतिस्थापित की जायेगी, अर्थात् :—

“अध्यक्ष  
उड़ीसा माइनिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड,  
भुवनेश्वर।”

[सं० फा० 0-1901/2/5/71-एम० III]

New Delhi, the 27th July 1971

**S.O. 3067.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (32 of 1947), the Central Government hereby exempts as from the date of publication of this notification in the official gazette and upto 1973-74, lignite of whatever description, despatched from the collieries in India, from the levy of the duty of excise referred to in the said sub-section.

[No. 1/8/67. M-II.]  
C. R. NAIR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 जुलाई, 1971

सं० का० आ० 3067.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, (1947 का 32) की उपधारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के परन्तुकद्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत में की कोलियरीज से प्रेषित किसी भी वर्गन के लिगनाइट को, शासकीय राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन को तारीख से और 1973-74 तक, उक्त उपधारा में निर्देशित उत्पाद शुल्क के उद्ग्रहण से एतद्वारा छूट देती है।

[सं० 1/8/67/एम- II

सी० आर० नायर, अवर सचिव।

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 4th August 1971

**S.O. 3068.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of (i) Messrs India Cements Limited, Sankari and (ii) Star Construction and Transport Company, Sankari and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 23rd July, 1971.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS

Wednesday, the 30th day of June, 1971

PRESENT:

Thiru K. Seetharama Rao, B.A. B.L., Industrial Tribunal,

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 19 OF 1969

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the Managements of M/s. India Cements Ltd., and M/s. Star Construction and Transport Company, Sankari West.)

BETWEEN:

(1) The General Secretary, The India Cements Employees Union, Sankari West Post Office, Salem District.

(2) The Secretary, India Cement and Mining Workers Union, Karumapurathampur, Sankari West Post Office, Salem District.

AND

(1) The General Manager, M/s. India Cements Ltd., Sankari West.

(2) The General Manager, M/s. Star Construction and Transport Company, Sankari West.

REFERENCE:

Order No. 36/48/68-LRI, dated 20th February, 1969, of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) Government of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Tuesday the 29th day of June, 1971, upon pursuing the reference, claim and counter statements, and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiruvalargal G. Venkata-raman and A. L. Somayajee, advocates for Union No. 1, Thiru S. Ramaswami, advocate for union No. 2 and of Thiru M. R. Narayanaswami, advocate for Management No. 1 and Thiru T. K. Seshadri, advocate for Management No. 2 and having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following:

AWARD

The issue for consideration is what is set out by the Central Government in its order dated 20th February, 1969, as follows:—

"Whether workmen employed by Messrs Star Construction and Transport Company, Sankari West are entitled to annual bonus for 1967-68 at

the rate of 20 per cent as was paid to the factory workers of Messrs India Cements Limited, the principal employer."

(2) The Claimant Union (The India Cements Employees Union, Sankari West) contends that, for running of the cement factory, lime stones are quarried, in the mines near the factory and that the work of quarrying and transporting of lime stones has been done, from 1964, by Messrs. Star Construction and Transport Company, Sankari West (The second respondent in the Government Order cited above). It is urged that the work done by the above contractors is work done for India Cements Ltd. almost at the factory premises. Under the Wage Board Recommendations, the employees of the Contractor are entitled to same wages, Dearness allowance and other facilities, that are available to employees of the Contractor who is said to be India Cements Ltd. For 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67, the Contractor paid bonus at the same rate, as paid by India Cements Ltd., to its employees. Under the settlement concluded on 28th October, 1967, the Contractor agreed to pay for 1966-67 bonus at 20 per cent at the rate bonus was paid by India Cements Ltd. For the year 1967-68, the Contractor did not make payment of bonus and so the issue was raised as before the Conciliation Officer. India Cements Ltd. is bound to secure payment of bonus at 20 per cent rate to the employees working in the mines who work under the Contractor. It is further urged that, in any event, the Contractor, namely, Messrs Star Construction and Transport Company are bound to pay at 20 per cent rate.

(3) Union No. 2 (India Cement and Mining Workers Union, Karumapurathampur) contended that profits earned by the Management are substantial. This Union represents a substantial section of workers employed in the lime stone quarry. There are about 1500 workers working in the lime stone quarry. 20 per cent of bonus is payable.

(4) The India Cements Ltd., contended that it had no obligation in the matter of payment of bonus to employees working under the Contractor. The Provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act do not warrant the impleading of India Cements Ltd. The claim made that India Cements has the obligation, in law, to ensure payment of 20 per cent bonus by the Contractor is without foundation. The recommendations made by 1st and 2nd Wage Boards are irrelevant, and assuming, that some of those recommendations relating to wage scales have been implemented, it cannot be said that, other recommendations, concerning contract labour, have to be necessarily implemented.

(5) The Contractors contended that recommendations of the Wage Board were recommendatory and all the recommendations have not been implemented by the Contractor. The bonus paid by the contractors had nothing to do with bonus paid by India Cements Ltd. Each year bonus dispute was settled, as between the employees and the Contractor. There was no implied term of service that these employees had to be paid the same quantum of bonus that was paid by India Cements Ltd. The bonus has to be paid under the payment of Bonus Act.

(6) The admitted facts are what are set out in Ex. C-1, that, year after year, under separate settlements, the Contractor paid to his employees, bonus, in the same ratio in relation to wages at which India Cements paid its employees bonus; in 1964-65 and 1965-66 bonus was paid by each employer to its employees at 7/24th of the basic wages, for each year. For 1965-66 under the settlement dated 30th October, 1966, in terms thereof, the Contractor paid bonus to his employees. For 1966-67, the settlement dated 28th October, 1967 governed the issue about Payment of Bonus by the Contractor to his employees, but then, at self-same rate of 20 per cent, for 1966-67, the India Cements Ltd., also paid bonus to its employees. For 1967-68, India Cement paid bonus at 20 per cent of consolidated wages to its employees.

(7) In the succeeding years, both the Contractor, as well as India Cements, paid bonus to its respective employees at 20 per cent rate, the maximum under the Payment of Bonus Act. The casual workers were paid only 4 per cent of bonus by India Cements, during 1968-69 and 1969-70.

(8) As already stated, the admitted facts are those that are set out in Ex. C-1.

(9) The Union examined W.W. 1 and W.W. 2 to seek to prove that, soon after India Cements paid bonus, the Union had demanded payment of bonus to employees, working under the Contractor. W.W. 2 deposed that the basis for payment of bonus to employees of the Contractor ever since 1964, for all these years was quantum of bonus actually paid to employees of India Cements Ltd. He added the profits or losses for any year in the Contractor firm were not taken into consideration, at any time, while computing quantum of bonus that was paid.

He relied on the letter in Ex. W-3 to seek to prove that India Cement had implemented Wage Board recommendations, so far as wages and service conditions were concerned. He admitted that in Ex. M-10 letter, dated 13th September, 1968, or, in no other letter, it was ever written that bonus was payable at rates at which bonus was paid to employees of India Cement Ltd. He admitted that settlements as between Union and the employees did not read the bonus was paid at rates applicable to employees of India Cements Ltd. On the contrary, the settlement reads that employees were to be paid in future bonus, as per provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act. He added, however, that Manager of India Cements Ltd., and also Manager of the Contractor had told the Union Representatives, even before settlements were written up that the basis for giving bonus was the rate at which bonus was given by India Cements Ltd., to its employees. W.W. 2 admitted that settlements were always separate, concerning India Cements and its employees and the Contractor firm and its employees.

(10) W.W. 1 (President of the Labour Union) admitted that India Cements had talks with its employees about payment of bonus, and only, subsequently, bonus was paid by the Contractor firm to employees. W.W. 1 admitted that the bonus was paid by Contractor firm to its employees and not that India Cements ever paid bonus, at any time to employees working under the Contractor. His attention was drawn to the fact that in no settlements or letters or any other correspondence, it was ever written that bonus was payable or was being paid by the Contractor firm, on the basis of bonus paid by India Cements to its employees.

(11) Actually, there are 2 Unions, one known as The India Cements Employees Union and the other union known as India Cement and Mining Workers Union. Actually, the Star Construction Quarry Transport Employees Union later styled itself as India Cements Employees Union.

(12) Ex-M-7 is the settlement that governs only employees of the Contractor. There is no writing there that bonus at 7/24th of the total basic wages for the year was agreed to be paid, on the basis, or because India Cements had paid that bonus, at that rate to its employees. Ex. M-8 the settlement for the succeeding year concerning employees working under the Contractor, contains the following terms that are significant; they are that union accepted and confirmed and declared that this basis of payment shall be only for the year 1966-67 and shall not constitute a precedent for the future year and that Bonus for the subsequent years will be paid only as per Bonus Act. As already stated, in the letter in Ex. M-10 to Ex. M-12, there is no writing that bonus was necessarily payable as per service conditions, express or implied, at the rate at which bonus was paid to its employees by India Cements Ltd.

(13) The continuous payment of bonus, year after year, at the rate at which bonus was paid to employees of India Cements Ltd., should prove, so it is contended, on behalf of the Unions, that, at all times, the Contractors accepted that these employees were doing the same kind of work as was done by employees of India Cements Ltd. and hence, in equity and justice they have to be paid bonus at the rate at which it was paid by India Cements Ltd., to its employees. The similarity or pattern of work done, it is so urged, was taken note of and that is why, every time that settlements were concluded, bonus was paid at the rate at which India Cements Ltd., paid bonus to its employees and the argument is that such payments made from 1964 have resulted, in the employees acquiring a new service condition that payment of bonus shall be, on par, with payments made to employees of India Cements Ltd. It is urged that in the decision reported in 1959-II-LLJ-page 826 (Dunlop Rubber Co. Vs. Its workmen) their Lordships of the Supreme Court help, as to what was service condition. If uniform conditions prevailed in all branches of an all India Concern, such condition should not be lightly changed, is what their Lordships held. In another case, i.e., the workmen of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited represented by its Secretary vs. The Management of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, His Lordship Vaidialingam, J. wrote as follows:—

"From the various minutes recorded of the meeting held between the parties, the circulars issued by the Management, the payment by the respondent of the same dearness allowance as applicable to the Central Government employees from the same dates as adopted by the Central Government, the various statements made by the respondent, that the Central rates of dearness allowance are being granted to its employees, it is correct to infer that the management has been adopting the Central Government pattern of payment of dearness allowance, by virtue of an agreement or under standing arrived at between the

parties and as such the payment of dearness allowance at the Central Government rate has become a condition of service."

In the above judgment His Lordship considered as to how payment of Dearness Allowance was evolved on the self same pattern in relation to Central Government employees, as well as employees working in the Telephone industries, that was a Government of India undertaking.

(14) In my view, the above argument is not acceptable for the simple reason, that payment of bonus was done under settlements and, further, the settlement for 1966-67 discloses beyond doubt, the acceptance by the Union, that bonus will be paid as per Payment of Bonus Act in future years. In other words, when paying bonus at 20 per cent of consolidated wages for 1966-67, the Management, namely, the Contractor took good care to make its known and even accepted by the Union, that payment of bonus had to be made only under the law, namely the Payment of Bonus Act. Secondly, the Union of employees for the Contractor separately dealt with the Contractors in separate settlements that had nothing to do with employees of India Cements Ltd. In my view, merely because the settlement in Ex. M-8 is now cancelled under the notice issued by the Union, from that fact, it cannot be held that the Union did not confirm and declare that payment of bonus at 20 per cent for 1966-67 was payment made for that year and was not to constitute a precedent for the succeeding year. Apparently, the Contractors were aware that employees were demanding payment of Bonus at the rate at which India Cements Ltd., paid bonus to its employees. The Contractors had no objection to pay bonus that year at that rate, but they never accepted that workers could claim such right every year and they took good care to get declaration to the contrary that though payment was made at that 20 per cent rate, such payment was not a precedent and that in future bonus was to be paid as per Act. I am satisfied that no service condition express or implied, exists to demand payment of bonus at rate applicable to employees of India Cements Ltd. I find that the Contractor firm had no obligation whatever, on account of any service conditions, express or implied or because of any understanding that did not exist that bonus was payable to his employees at the rate at which India Cements Paid bonus to its employees. In my view, reference to Wage Board Recommendations is not what is material, for only some of the recommendations have been accepted both by the Contractor firm and India Cements Ltd., and that was done under settlements concluded with the respective Unions. It was never agreed to, by India Cements Ltd., that they were responsible for Payment of bonus to employees of the Contractor, or that such employees were to be paid bonus at the rate at which bonus was paid to its own employees. I agree that the contract system is being statutorily abolished, but then, I am dealing with the issue about payment of bonus for the year 1967-68, at a time when contract system remained unfettered, and Contractor firm could do work, not merely of loading and un-loading of goods, but also of other work, normally, to be done by the principal himself.

(15) The Unions contended that the evidence of M.W.1, and the worksheet prepared by him in Ex. M-2 were not to be accepted.

(16) In Ex. M-3 M.W.1 the Chartered Accountant has written that the actual gross earnings by the Contractor firm is to be reduced by Rs. 48,125-68 as that amount was not realised and is shown as profit in a wrong way in Ex. M-2. However, the unions rightly contended that I am concerned with the writing in the balance sheet, and in the Profit and Loss Statement that shows gross earnings as of that amount as shown in Ex. M-2, inclusive of Rs. 48,125-68 which amount was originally expected to be realised as income, but that was not realised.

(17) The unions sought clarification of the amount shown as employees contribution towards provident fund and such clarification was given in Ex. M-13. The total wage bill paid by the Contractor is also set out in Ex. M-13. M.W.1 correctly certified in Ex. M-13 that the amount of Rs. 2,00,802-00 was remitted to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bangalore on those dates specified in Ex. M-13. The second objection raised is about income tax, that is payable for the year in question. It is agreed that income-tax payable by the firm, as well as the partners (to the extent of the profits from this firm) have to be provided for as an item of deduction. One finds that M.W.1 first reduced the tax on the firm by Rs. 1,44,493/- and that because partners were paying tax under the Income-tax Act. The law is that tax payable by the firm is reduced from income of partners and only balance of income of partners is charged for Income-tax and that is what M.W.1 has done. M.W.1 explained that Finance Act of 1969 came into force with effect from 1st April, 1969, and under it rate of tax was increased ending on. Because the Finance Act came into force on 1st April, 1969, this firm had to pay an extra tax of Rs. 52,000 and odd for the year in question. The accounting year for this firm was from 1st July, 1967, to 30th June, 1968, and the

new Finance Act applied for the period till 31st March, 1969 (and so for the period from 1st April, 1968, to 30th June, 1968). The Unions contended that as Mercantile system of accounting was followed, in this Company, the actual liability arose on the date that such liability occurred and that right till 30th June, 1968, under the law then existing, the tax payable was less. The argument is that the Finance Act was promulgated only on 1st April, 1969, and, when that is so, it is urged that tax payable is to be ascertained under Finance Act of 1968 and the amount of tax determined that way. Ignoring, so it is urged, the fact that Finance Act of 1969 taxed all incomes balanced and closed after 1st April, 1968, till 31st March, 1969. The Finance Act, of 1969 sets out the rate of tax payable for the assessment year, tax being payable on profits for the accounting year which is the previous year. Each company has the right to notify the previous year to the Income-tax department. The company had notified the previous year to be the year ending on 30th June, 1968, that is 12 months period preceding 30th June, 1968. As Finance Act came into force on 1st April, 1969, and the previous year ended on 30th June, 1968, in law, the tax payable is at the rates specified under Finance Act of 1969. I therefore, find that the correct income-tax, that is payable, as set out in Section (7) of the Payment of Bonus Act, has been deducted in Ex. M-2. In the Metal Box case, the law is set forth that the tax payable for the year, at the rate prescribed by the Finance Act, is the deductible item.

(18) The other objection raised is about deduction allowed to partners in terms of the writing made in the Third Schedule under the Payment of Bonus Act and what each partner got is what is set out in Ex. M-5. M.W. 1 agreed that in no agreement profits were agreed to be divided as amongst the partners, and he referred to the writing made in Schedule 3 of the Payment of Bonus Act as authority to arrive at remuneration payable to partners. The learned counsel for the Management contended that, in the absence of agreement amongst partners to receive specified emoluments, as written in Third Schedule to the Payment of Bonus Act, I have got to allow only 25 per cent of the gross profits towards remuneration. 25 per cent of gross profits as partners remuneration is allowed as per writing in the 3rd Schedule to Payment of Bonus Act. Ex. M-2 reads that income for the year ending on 30th June, 1968, the gross profits as per Payment of Bonus Act is Rs. 6,35,842 and 25 per cent of the same is to be allowed as partners remuneration and it is seen that amount even more than the amount allowed in Ex. M-2 as the remuneration payable to the 3 partners, restricted to Rs. 48,000 per partner. I find Ex. M-2 is a correct work sheet statement. The correction made in Ex. M-3 is not accepted by me, for under the mercantile system of accounting the fact that the amount of Rs. 48,12,568 is not realised is not what is relevant, for the above amount was payable by India Cements Ltd., and, surely, India Cements Ltd., has got the means to pay the amount. It is nobody's case that Bills for the amount were not genuine. The mere fact that Income-tax Department allowed that item of deduction cannot mean that under the payment of Bonus Act, when I deal with profits as written in the balance sheet and when I allow national expenditure of income tax, I have the right to allow deduction for that sum, as is wrong specified in Ex. M-3.

(19) I agree that, when calculation notional income-tax payable, I have to allow for income-tax payable on Rs. 48,12,68 namely 55 per cent of the above amount. I find that allocable surplus is Rs. 42,150. Ex. M-13 reads that the wage bill is Rs. 12,97,070-49 per year and 4 per cent of that is about Rs. 50,000 or so.

(20) I may state here that it is not the contention by the Unions, that any set-off figure is available from allocable surplus in the previous two years, for, under settlements, as in the previous two years, it is agreed, during arguments, that more than what was due, under the Payment of Bonus Act was paid to the employees. The Management was not even summoned by the Unions to file the balance sheets and Profits and Loss Statements for the previous 2 years.

(21) This contractor firm and the Union of workers had separate agreements, year after year. The Union therefore accepted the contractor firm to be the employer for these employees, with whom I am now concerned in this Industrial Dispute. The employer as defined in the Payment of Bonus Act, is the person who has ultimate control on the establishment in question. The control over these employees is only with the contractor firm, as is practically admitted. I find that India Cements Ltd., had no control over these employees of the contractor firm and that India Cements Ltd., is not liable to pay Bonus to these employees.

(22) This award is passed to the effect that the workers of the employees of Contractor firm are not entitled to be paid bonus at 20 per cent of consolidated wages for 1967-68 and they will be, however, paid bonus only by the Contractor.

firm at the minimum rate of 4 per cent, as under the Payment of Bonus Act, less bonus already paid to them for that year.

Dated, this 30th day of June, 1971.

(Sd.) T. K. SEETHARAMA,  
Industrial Tribunal.

WITNESS AND EXHIBITS:

Witnesses Examined:

For Workmen:

W.W. 1—Thiru P. R. Narayanan,  
W.W. 2—Thiru S. K. Palaniappan.

For Management:

M.W. 1—Thiru K. Venkatasubbiah Naidu, Chartered Accountant,  
Documents Marked

For Workmen:

W-1/26-8-68—Copy of letter from the President of the India Cements Employees' Union to the Managements terminating the settlement.  
W-2/25-10-69—Circular regarding bonus for the Accounting year 1968-69.  
W-3/3-2-65—Letter from Star Construction and Transport Company to the Secretary, Star Construction quarry & Transport Employees Union, Sankari, implementing the Wage Board recommendations.  
W-4/3-8-69—Letter from Star Construction and Transport Company, Sankari to the Secretary, Star Construction Quarry and Transport Employees' Union, Sankari regarding payment of arrears.

For Management:

M-1—Balance sheet as at 30-6-1968 in respect of Star Construction and Transport Company, Sankari.  
M-2/15-10-68—Bonus work sheet of the Star Construction and Transport Company, Sankari.  
M-3/14-10-69—Bonus worksheet for the Accounting year 1-7-67 to 30-6-68 of Star Construction and Transport Company, Sankari.  
M-4/—Depreciation statement as on 30-6-68 of the Star Construction and Transport Company.  
M-5—Statement showing tax due on income distributed to Partners of M/s. Star Construction and Transport Company.  
M-6—Statement of calculation of Firm Tax for the Assessment 1969-70 in respect of M/s. Star Construction and Transport Company.  
M-7/31-10-66—Copy of Memorandum of settlement under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act between the Star Construction and Transport Company and Star Construction Quarry and Transport employees Union, Sankari West.  
M-8/28-10-67—  
—do—  
M-9/7-4-69—Copy of settlement between the India Cements Employees' Union, Sankari and the Managements.  
M-10/13-9-66—Letter from Star Construction Quarry and Transport Employees Union, Sankari to the Star Construction and Transport Company for payment of Bonus for 1965-66.  
M-11/11-10-67—Letter from Star Construction Quarry and Transport Employees Union, Sankari to the Star Construction and Transport Company for payment of bonus for the year 1967.  
M-12/24-1-69—Letter from Star Construction and Transport Company to the Secretary, India Cements Employees' Union Sankari terminating the settlement.  
M-13/19-6-71—Clarification of certain items in the balance sheet certified by M.W. 1.

Sd/-  
Industrial Tribunal.  
[No. 36(48)/68-LR-IV.]

New Delhi, the 5th August, 1971

**S.O. 3069.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 1), Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Messrs Balaram & Brothers, Raising Contractors in Kasia Iron Mines of Messrs S. Lal and Company (Private) Limited, Post Office Barbil, District Keonjhar (Orissa) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 28th July, 1971.

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD.**  
In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 38 OF 1968

**PARTIES:**

Employers in relation to the Messrs Balaram & Brothers Raising Contractors in Kasia Iron Mines of Messrs S. Lal & Co. (Private) Limited, P.O. Barbil, Dist. Keonjhar (Orissa).

AND

Their Workmen.

**PRESENT:**

Shri A. C. Sen, Presiding Officer.

**APPEARANCES:**

*For the Employers:* None.

*For the Workmen:* Shri H. Behra, General Secretary.

**STATE:** Orissa.

**INDUSTRY:** Iron Ore.

Dhanbad, dated the 21st July, 1971

#### AWARD

Under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government by its order No. 37/6/68-LRI, dated New Delhi, the 17th May, 1968 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for its adjudication: "Whether the refusal of employment to Sarvashri Chatan, Bhanj Bhongra, Budhua, Chamrai, Budhu and Shrimati Budhuni, Miners by Messrs Balaram & Brothers, Raising Contractors in Kasia Iron Ore Mines of Messrs S. Lal & Company (Private) Limited, Post Office Barbil, District Keonjhar (Orissa) was unjustified? If so, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

2. The workmen involved in this case are members of Keonjhar Mines Forest Workers Union. It appears that the workers went on strike from 21st December, 1967 at the instance of the said union. According to the management a general notice was given by the management on 1st January, 1968 advising the workmen on strike to resume their duties immediately, as the general strike called by the Union, was prohibited by the Government of India by notification No. S.O. 4663 dated 28th December, 1968.

3. Further case of the management is that subsequently another notice was given by the management on 18th January, 1968 asking the workmen to resume duties within seven days i.e. by 24th January, 1968 as the strike launched was called up on 18th January, 1968. According to the management the said two notices one dated 1st January, 1968 and the other dated 18th January, 1968 were displayed in the notice board. Their further case is that the names of the concerned workmen were struck out as they did not resume their duties till 24th January, 1968. The rest of the workers according to them joined their duties on or before that date.

4. In paragraph 4 of the written statement filed by the workmen it has been stated that the management did not send any notice calling upon the workmen to join their duties after the general strike had been called off on 18th January, 1968 and that no such notice was displayed in the notice board nor was any copy of the notice sent to the union.

5. In paragraph 5 of the written statement it has been stated that after the general strike had been called off by the union all the workmen reported for duty

to the employers on 18th January, 1968 but they were refused employment without assigning any reason for such refusal.

6. In paragraph 6 of the written statement it has been stated that on such refusal of employment by the management the workmen concerned sent two representations on 26th January, 1968 to the employees by registered post with acknowledgement due, which were received on the 30th January, 1968 by the employers. It is further stated that no reply was given to those two letters by the employers.

7. No one appeared on behalf of the management. Shri H. Behra, General Secretary of the union appeared on behalf of the workmen and examined himself as witness No. 1 on behalf of the workmen.

8. According to W.W.1, Shri Chamrai and Shrimati Budhuni reported for duty on 18th January, 1968 and worked upto 20th January, 1968 and that they were stopped from work thereafter. He has further stated that they sent an application dated the 26th January, 1968 protesting against such stoppage. His further evidence is that Shri Bhanj Bhongra, Budhu, Budhua and Chatan reported for work on 19th January 1968 but that they were not allowed to resume their duties. They also, according to him, sent a letter to the employers on 26th January, 1968 protesting against the conduct of the management. The two letters both dated the 26th January, 1968 were marked as Exts. W1 and W2. The acknowledgement receipt was marked as W2(a).

9. In Ext. W1 appears *inter-alia* L.T.I.s of Chamrai and Budhuni. The relevant portion of the letter runs thus: "We joined our duties and worked up to 20th January, 1968. But from 22nd January, 1968 we have stopped marking attendance without assigning any reason and also did not give us the weekly concession rice on 25th January, 1968. I therefore make this application in writing to pay us the full wages and full concession rice from 22nd January, 1968 onwards".

10. Ext. W2 bears the signatures of Bhanj Bhongra and L.T.I.s of Budhu, Budhuni, Budhua and Chatan. The relevant portion of the said letter runs thus: "The strike has been called off from 18th January, 1968. As we were not present in our hutments on the above date, we could not join our duties on 18th January, 1968 but we reported for our duties on 19th August, 1968 but regret to say that you have not allowed us to resume our duties. We therefore make this application in writing and request you to please allow us to resume our duties with immediate effect and also pay us the wages from 19th January, 1968".

11. These two exhibits clearly show that the version of the employers that the workmen concerned were dismissed because they did not resume their duties on or before 24th January, 1968 is not correct. That being so the summary dismissal of these workmen cannot be justified.

12. Even assuming that the version given by the management as to why these workmen were dismissed is correct it is clear that they were dismissed without any departmental enquiry. In the standing orders Ext. W3, there is no provision for automatic termination of service without investigation. That being the case the dismissal of the workmen concerned without any domestic enquiry is thoroughly unjustified. I accordingly make the following award: "The refusal of employment to Sarvashri Chatan, Bhanj Bhongra, Budhua, Chamrai, Budhu and Shrimati Budhuni, Miners by M/s. Balaram and Brothers, Raising Contractors in Kasia Iron Mines of Messrs S. Lal and Co.(P) Ltd., was thoroughly unjustified and they are to be reinstated with back wages subject to the deduction of the amounts, if any, which they might have received in the meantime on account of wages. The back wages are to be calculated on the footing that they have been in continuous service upto now.

13. This is my award. Let a copy of this award be forwarded to the Central Government under section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

A. C. SEN, Presiding Officer.

[No. 37/6/68-LR.IV.]

New Delhi, the 7th August 1971

**S.O. 3070.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Amlabad Colliery of Messrs Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Limited, Post Office Bhowra (Dhanbad) and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 31st July, 1971.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL  
(NO. 2) DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri Nanagiri Venkata Rao, Presiding Officer.

REFERENCE No. 22 OF 1970

In the matter of an industrial dispute under S. 10 (1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Amlabad Colliery of Messrs Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Limited, Post Office Bhowra (Dhanbad).

AND

Their workmen

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the employers: None.

On behalf of the workmen: Shri Ram Mitra Secretary, Bihar Koyal Mazdoor Sabha.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, 28th July, 1971

AWARD

The Central Government, being of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Amlabad Colliery of Messrs Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Limited, Post Office Bhowra (Dhanbad) and their workmen, by its order No. 2/113/70-LRII dated 30th October, 1970 referred to this Tribunal under S. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication the dispute in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed thereto. The schedule is extracted below

SCHEDULE

"Whether the transfer of Bhri Bindeswar Mahato, Onsetter from Amlabad Colliery of Messrs Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Limited, Post office Bhowra (Dhanbad) to Madhuband Colliery of Messrs Oriental Coal Company Limited, Post office Nudkhurkee (Dhanbad) with effect from the 25th April, 1970 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. Workmen as well as the employers filed their statement of demands.

3. Admittedly, the affected workmen Bindeswar Mahato was working as an Onsetter at Amlabad Colliery and he was transferred to Madhuband Colliery with effect from 25th April, 1970 by a letter of the same date issued under the signature of the Project Officer of M/s. Thaper Intrafor Co. of India Ltd. Now, the case of the workmen is that Amlabad and Madhuband collieries do not have common management and the two collieries belong to two different limited companies and M/s. Thaper Intrafor Co. were contractors engaged by the management of Amlabad Colliery and, as such the transfer of the affected workman to Madhuband Colliery was unjust. It is further stated that the affected workman protested to the management of Amlabad Colliery and under pressure of the management reported for duty at Madhuband colliery but the authority of Madhuband Colliery refused to provide him with the job which he was doing at Amlabad and when the affected workman returned and reported at Amlabad Colliery the management of Amlabad Colliery did not consider anything and verbally stated that the services of the affected workman were terminated. The employers filed the statement pleading that there was no relationship of employer and employee between them and the affected workman as the affected workman was employed

under M/s. Thaper Intrafor Co. of India Ltd., who were appointed by the management of Amlabad colliery as their contractors for sinking shafts in Amlabad Colliery. It is admitted that Amlabad Colliery and Madhuband Colliery were owned by separate limited companies but it is pleaded that since 1st July 1969 M/s. Oriental Coal Co. Ltd. has acquired the Collieries originally owned by M/s. Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Ltd. and therefore both the Collieries are now under the same management since the above date. At the outset the employers have taken a legal objection that the reference itself is incompetent, inasmuch as at no point of time any dispute was raised by the workmen with the management. The workmen were represented by Shri Ram Mitra, Secretary, Bihar Koyala Mazdoor Sabha. At the earlier stage the employers were represented by Shri R. B. Singh, Personnel Officer. On 22nd May, 1971 no one appeared for the employers although that was the date finally fixed at the request of the employers for documents. On 18th June 1971 Shri K. C. Nandkeolyar, Deputy Chief Personnel Officer appeared for the employers but without authority. On 29th June 1971 and 12th July, 1971 no one appeared on behalf of the employers without any information and, consequently the case proceeded in accordance with Rule 22 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957. On admission by the workmen, Exts. M1 and M2 were marked for the employers. On behalf of the workmen a witness was examined and Exts. W.1 to W.6 were marked. Till today also no information is received from the employers.

4. At the outset I propose to take up the objection raised by the employers. The workmen have pleaded that after receiving the transfer order the affected workman protested to the management of Amlabad Colliery against his transfer and the pleading is emphatically denied by the employers. The affected workman is examined as WW. 1 and he says that after he received the transfer, Ext. W. 1 he submitted an application, the original of Ext. W. 4 to the manager of Amlabad Colliery. He has also identified the initials of O. P. Manchandani, the manager on Ext. W. 4 as in token of having received the original of Ext. W. 4. Ext. W. 4 is dated 27th April, 1970 and the date under the initial of the Manager is 28th April, 1970. It is only 3 days after the transfer order, Ext. W. 1 was issued. Ext. W. 4 refers to the transfer of the affected workmen to Madhuband Colliery and requests the manager to cancel the transfer order. WW. 1 has further deposed that since about 3 years he is the Secretary of the Amlabad branch of Bihar Koyala Mazdoor Sabha, that when he submitted the original of Ext. W. 4 to the manager of Amlabad Colliery he was accompanied by Ram Mitra, Secretary, Bihar Koyala Mazdoor Sabha and Ram Mitra also pleaded with the manager not to transfer the affected workman to Madhuband Colliery and to take back the transfer order, Ext. W. 1. From this evidence it is abundantly proved that only 3 days after receipt of the transfer order, Ext. W. 1 the affected workman as well as the Secretary, Bihar Koyala Mazdoor Sabha, the union which raised the present industrial dispute demanded of the manager of Amlabad Colliery to take back the transfer order and the manager refused to do so. There is no rebuttal evidence. Hence, the objection of the employers cannot sustain and it is over ruled.

5. The contention of the employers is that there has never been employer-employee relationship between them and the affected workman. According to the employers the affected workman was an employee of the contractors, M/s. Thaper Intrafor Co. of India Ltd. and that the transfer order, Ext. W. 1 was issued by the Project Manager of M/s. Thaper Intrafor Co. of India Ltd. It is admitted by the employers that Amlabad Colliery belonged to M/s. Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Ltd. and Madhuband Colliery to M/s. Oriental Coal Company Ltd. It is also admitted by the employers in para 6 of their statement that the job of Onsetter is a job of competent person under the Coal Mines Regulations and that, accordingly the manager of Amlabad colliery had issued appointment letters to the affected workman under the Coal Mines Regulations. However, it is pleaded that with effect from 1st July, 1969 M/s. Oriental Company Ltd. has acquired the Collieries owned by M/s. Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Ltd. Firstly, this contention has no relevancy, inasmuch as the transfer order, Ext. W. 1 is not issued by the Manager of Amlabad Colliery appointed either by M/s. Oriental Coal Co. Ltd. or M/s. Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Ltd. Secondly, there is no evidence that with effect from 1st July, 1969 M/s. Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Ltd. have ceased to be the owners and M/s. Oriental Coal Company Ltd. have become the owners of Amlabad Colliery. Exts. W. 2 and W. 3 are appointment letters issued in accordance with clause 36 of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1937. As pointed out by me above, they are admitted by the employers as having been issued by the manager of Amlabad Colliery owned by M/s. Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Ltd. That apart, WW. 1 was proved the signatures of the manager as well as his own signature and thumb impression on them. Ext. W. 2 is dated 28th June, 1968 and Ext. W. 3 dated 8th September, 1969. Clause 36(1) of the regulations lays down that the owner, agent or manager shall appoint the competent persons.

Sub-clause (2) of the clause says that it shall be the responsibility of the manager to see that no person shall be so appointed unless he is paid by the owner or agent and is answerable to the manager. It should be presumed that the manager of Amlabad Colliery had issued the appointment letters, Exts, W.2 and W.3 having taken care to see that the affected workman was paid by the owner or agent before the appointment letters were issued to him. There is no evidence of the manager to the contra. Now, the employers M/s. Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Ltd. cannot be heard to say that the affected workman was not their employee or that he was the employee of the contractors, M/s. Thaper Intrafor Co. of India Ltd. or that the Project Manager of the contractors was competent to transfer him to Madhuband Colliery.

6. I, therefore, hold that the transfer of the affected workman, Bindeswar Mahato, Onsetter from Amlabad Colliery of M/s. Bhowra Kankanee Collieries Limited, Post Office Bhowra (Dhanbad) to Madhuband Colliery of M/s. Oriental Coal Company Limited, Post Office Nudkhurkee (Dhanbad) with effect from the 25th April, 1970 was not justified and, consequently, he should be treated as being continuing in service in his job as Onsetter and he is entitled to his wages and all other emoluments with effect from the above date. The award is made accordingly and submitted under S. 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,  
Presiding Officer.  
[No. 2/113/70-LRII.]

**S.O. 3071.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of North Tetulmari Colliery belonging to Tetulmari Colliery Company Limited, Post Office Sijua (Dhanbad) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 27th July, 1970.

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD**

**PRESENT:**

Shri Nandagiri Venkata Rao, Presiding Officer.

**REFERENCE No. 4 of 1971**

In the matter of an industrial dispute under S. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

**PARTIES:**

Employers in relation to the management of North Tetulmari Colliery belonging to Tetulmari Colliery Company Limited, Post Office, Sijua (Dhanbad)

AND

Their workmen.

**APPEARANCES:**

*On behalf of the employers.*—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

*On behalf of the workmen.*—Shri B. M. Prosad, Advocate.

**STATE:** Bihar.

**INDUSTRY:** Coal.

*Dhanbad, 24th July 1971*

**AWARD**

The Central Government, being of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of North Tetulmari Colliery belonging to Tetulmari Colliery Company Limited, Post Office Sijua (Dhanbad) and their workmen, by its order No. 2/135/70-LR.II dated 11th December, 1970 referred to this Tribunal under S.10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication the dispute in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed thereto. The schedule is extracted below:

**SCHEDULE**

“Whether the action of the management of North Tetulmari Colliery belonging to Tetulmari Colliery Company, Post Office Sijua (Dhanbad) in

dismissing Shri Rambaran Singh, Fan Khalasi with effect from the 14th February, 1970 was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. On 19th June 1971 the affected workman Rambaran Singh appeared in person and also was represented by Shri B. M. Prosad, Advocate. The employers were represented by Shri B. Joshi, Advocate. Parties filed a compromise memo stating that the dispute in respect of dismissal of the affected workman was amicably settled, that the affected workman had received all his legal dues, that the affected workman is working in another colliery and that no dispute award may be passed. The compromise memo was accompanied by an affidavit and the compromise memo is duly verified. I consider the compromise as beneficial to the affected workman and is in the interest of industrial peace. The compromise memo is therefore, accepted and the award is made in terms of the compromise and submitted under s. 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The compromise memo is annexed herewith and is made part of the Award.

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,

Presiding Officer,  
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal,  
(No. 2) Dhanbad.

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2 AT DHANBAD

REFERENCE NO. 4 OF 1971

Employers in relation to North Tetulmari Colliery

AND

Their workmen.

*Compromise petition*

The joint petition on behalf of the employers above named and the concerned workman, Shri Rambaran Singh, most respectfully sheweth:—

1. That the concerned workman has amicably settled the dispute with the employers.
2. That the concerned workman has received all his legal dues and has no claim whatsoever with the management.
3. That the concerned workman is working in another colliery and has no intention to serve at North Tetulmari colliery any further.
4. That the concerned workman has sworn affidavit which is enclosed herewith.
5. That the concerned workman does not press his claim for reinstatement with full back wages and other benefits any further and does not authorise any Union to do so on his behalf.
6. That the employers have undertaken to take all steps for regularisation of P.F. account of the concerned workman so that no difficulty may arise at the time of withdrawal of the same.

It is humbly prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal be graciously pleased to record the compromise petition and pass no dispute Award.

For the workmen

(Sd.) RAMBARAN SINGH,

Concerned workman

(Sd.) THAKUR PRASAD JHA

Head Clerk

For the Employers

(Sd.) Illegible.

Partner

(Sd.) B. JOSHI,

Advocate

Witness:

(Sd.) B. M. PRASAD,

Advocate.

19-6-71.

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 26th May 1971

**S.O. 3072.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Khas Joyrampur Colliery of Messrs. Khas Joyrampur Colliery Company Private Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal (No. 1), Dhanbad constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the stoppage of work of Shri Rupan Bhuiyan, Surface Trammer by the management of Khas Joyrampur Colliery of Messrs. Khas Joyrampur Colliery Company Private Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad with effect from the 9th July 1970 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?

[No. L/2012/76/71-LRII.]

(अम और रोजगार विभाग)

प्रावेश

नई दिल्ली, 26 मई, 1971

**का० आ० 3072.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकारको राय है कि इससे उत्पन्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विवरों के बारे में मै पर्स खास जोपरामपुर कोलियरी कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, डाकवर सरिया, जिला धनबाद की खास जोपरामपुर कोलियरी के प्रबन्धमण्डल से सम्बद्ध नियोजको शीर उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक प्रौद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

ओर यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्दिष्ट करना बाधीय समझती है;

यतः, अब, प्रौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त प्रतिवर्यों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित प्रौद्योगिक अधिकरण (संख्या 1), धनबाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्दिष्ट करती है।

अनुसूची

“ज्या मैसर्स खास जोपरामपुर कोलियरी कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, डाकवर सरिया, जिला धनबाद की खास जोपरामपुर कोलियरी के प्रबन्धमण्डल द्वारा श्री रुपन भूङ्गा, भूतल ड्रैमर का 9 ज्लाई, 1970 से काम बन्द करना न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?

[सं० एल०/2012/76/71-एस०आर०-2]

New Delhi, the 29th May 1971

**S.O. 3073.**—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Ramagundam Division, Post Office Godavari Khan, (Andhra

Pradesh) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Shri T. Chandrasekhara Reddy, as Presiding Officer with headquarters at Afzal Lodge, Tilak Road, Ramkote, Hyderabad-I, and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Industrial Tribunal.

#### SCHEDULE

Whether the management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Ramagundam Division, Post Office Godavari Khani (Andhra Pradesh) are justified in terminating the services of Sarvashri Metta Lingaiah, Salla Manthaiah and Syed Jani, Loading and Un-loading Mazdoors in the Coal Screening Plant, Godavari Khani, Ramagundam Division-I with effect from the 30th August, 1970? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

[No. 7/50/70-LR.II.]

नई दिल्ली, 29 मई, 1971

**का० आ० 3073.**—यत केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबन्ध अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट विषयों के बारे में सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, रामागुडम डिवीजन, डाकघर गोदावरी खनी (आधिकारी) से सम्बन्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच एक आौद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और यत केन्द्रीय सरकार उबत विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना बांधनीय समझती है;

अतः, श्रब, आौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-क और धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खन्ड (ध) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा एक आौद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है, जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री० टी० चन्द्रशेखर रेड्डी होंगे, जिसका मुख्यालय अफजल लौज, तिलक रोड, रामकोट हैदराबाद-1 होगा और उबत विवाद को उबत आौद्योगिक अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

#### अनुसूची

बया सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, रामागुडम डिवीजन, डाकघर गोदावरी खनी (आधिकारी) के प्रबन्ध मंडल का कोल स्क्रीनिंग एलाट, गोदावरी खनी, रामागुडम डिवीजन-1 में सर्वश्री मेटटा लिंगायाह, साल्ला मर्थयाह, साल्ला ममथयाह और सैयद जानी, लोडिंग और अन-लोडिंग मजदूरों की 30 अगस्त, 1970 से सेवाएं समाप्त करना न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष के हकदार हैं?

[सं० 7/50/70-एल० आर० -2]

**S.O 3074.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs. Bhowra Colliery of Messrs. Oriental Coal Company Limited, Post Office Bhowra, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the

Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 1), Dhanbad constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Messrs. Bhowra Colliery of Messrs. Oriental Coal Compay Limited, Post Office Bhowra, District Dhanbad, in not making permanent Shri Jagdish Bhulan, Smt. Dholi Bhulan, Smt. Munkwa Bhulan and Smt. Kapurwa Bhulan, Stackers Mazdoors and in stopping them from work with effect from the 5th March, 1971 is justied ? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled ?”

[No. L/2012/68/71-LRII.]

का० आ० 3074.—प्रतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उताबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में मैसर्स श्रीरियंडल कोल कम्पनी, लिमिटेड, डाकघर भौरा, जिला धनबाद की मैसर्स भौरा कोलियरी के प्रबन्ध से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक श्रीरियोगिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

प्रीर यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है ;

अतः अब, श्रीरियोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (य) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं धारा 7-क के प्रधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रीरियोगिक अधिकरण (संभाला 1) धनबाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है ।

#### अनुसूची

“क्या मैसर्स श्रीरियंडल और कम्पनी निमिटेड, डाकघर भौरा, जिला धनबाद की मैसर्स भौरा कोलियरी के प्रबन्ध नियंडल की श्री जात्रोश मुहर्णी, श्रीमती धोली भुइयां, श्रीमती मुन्कवा भुइयां और श्रीमती कुमुर्ती भुइयां, दैनकर मरुदूरों को स्थायी न करने और उन्हें 5 मार्च, 1971 से काम करने से रोकने को कार्रवाई न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोषके हकदार हैं ?

[सं० एल०/2012/68/71-एल०आर०-2]

New Delhi, the 5th June 1971

S.O. 3075.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of New Govindpur Colliery Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed :

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (i), of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 1), Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

## SCHEDULE

“ Whether the following 96 Miners (coal cutters) of Bottom Incline of New Govindpu Colliery, Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad are entitled to wages for the period of their idleness with effect from the 6th February, 1968 to the 14th February, 1968 ? If not, to what other relief the workmen are entitled ? ”

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1	Shri Mangal Mahato	Miner
2	” Khage Mahato	”
3	” Jairam Mahato	”
4	” Toppa Mahato	”
5	” Ledo Mahato c/o Jadu Mahato	”
6	Bhuklal Mahato	”
7	” Janki Mahato	”
8	” Mohan Mahato	”
9	” Shyamlal Mahato	”
10	” Raghunath Mahato	”
11	” Govind Mahato	”
12	” Ganesh Mahato	”
13	” Hari Singh	”
14	” Phari Dhobi	”
15	” Bihari Dhobi	”
16	” Rameshwar Dhobi	”
17	” Dilawar Mian	”
18	” Haiyat Mian	”
19	” Jilku Rajwar	”
20	” Etwari Chamar	”
21	” Ch. Moti Chamar	”
22	” Ch. Bhudhan Chamar	”
23	” Ch. Sukar Chamar	”
24	” Nanh Chamar	”
25	” Ch. Kishan Chamar	”
26	” Ch. Banwari Chamar	”
27	” Kamdeo Chamar	”
28	” Chedi Chamar No. 2	”
29	” Doman Chamar	”
30	” Br. Banshi Chamar	”
31	” Kheman Chamar	”
32	” Ch. Chhotu Chamar	”
33	” Parmeshwar Chamar	”
34	” Ratan Chamar	”
35	” Br. Ruplal Chamar	”
36	” Balku Chamar	”
37	” Suku Chamar	”
38	” Rupan Chamar	”
39	” Bhikari Chamar	”
40	” Mehgan Chamar	”
41	” Pandu Chamar	”
42	” Ch. Sarju Chamar	”
43	” Bhola Chamar	”
44	” Kharkee Mahato	”
45	” B. Chhotu Chamar	”
46	” Puran Chamar	”
47	” Jogeshwar Chamar	”
48	” Chhedi Chamar	”
49	” Debi Chamar	”
50	” Gopal Chamar	”
51	” Puna Chamar	”
52	” Sambhu Bauri	”
53	” Hari Bauri	”
54	” B. Sanoo Chamar	”
55	” Madhuwa Chamar	”

SL. No.	Name	Designation
56	Shri Ledwa Chamar	Miner
57	Chunia Chamar	"
58	Ch. Somra Chamar	"
59	Latlaha Chamar	"
60	Budhuwa Chamar	"
61	Jharia Chamar	"
62	Kiti Chamar	"
63	Bhakru Chamar	"
64	B. Churaman Mahato	"
65	Babulal Das	"
66	Ch. Jhagroo Chamar	"
67	B. Margra Chamar	"
68	Haria Chamar	"
69	Degwa Chamar s/o Pilia Chamar	"
70	Tekba Chamar s/o Manika Chamar	"
71	Ch. Ruplal Chamar	"
72	Indra Chamar	"
73	Thakur Majhi	"
74	Benga Bouri	"
75	Jhamta Bouri	"
76	Ramlal Chamar	"
77	Churaman Chamar	"
78	Alchan Chamar	"
79	Prasadi Chamar	"
80	Bara Kishun Chamar	"
81	Brihaspatia Chamar	"
82	Dhanjia Chamar	"
83	Vishwanath Chamar	"
84	Lakhia Kumhar	"
85	Mukund Turi	"
86	Chhora Mangal Chamar	"
87	Mouji Chamar	"
88	Shyamal Chamar	"
89	Panchu Chamar	"
90	Bikhoo Chamar	"
91	Bara Moti Chamar	"
92	Mithoo Chamar	"
93	Bara Sukho Chamar	"
94	Lalji Chamar	"
95	Chandulal Manjhi	"
96	Bara Banwari Chamar	"

[No. L/2c

नई दिल्ली, 5 जून, 1971

का० आ० 3075.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपावद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में व्य् गोविन्दपुरी कोलियरी, डाकघर कतरसाहू, जिला, धनबाद के प्रबन्ध से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक श्रौद्धोगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

ओर यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समस्ती है;

प्रतः अब, श्रौद्धोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एन्डड्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रौद्धोगिक अधिकरण (संख्या 1), धनबाद, को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्वेशित करती है।

## पनुसूची

“क्या न्यू गोविन्दपुर कोलियरी डाकघर कतरसगढ़, जिला धनबाद, की बौटम ईकलाइन के निम्नलिखित 96 खनिक (कोयला काटने वाले) 6 फरवरी, 1968 से 14 फरवरी, 1968 तक की उनकी बोकारी की अवधि के लिए मजदूरी के हकदार हैं? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष के हकदार हैं?

क्रमांक	नाम	पदनाम
1.	श्री मंगल महातो	खनिक
2.	,, खागे महातो	,,
3.	,, जयराम महानो	,,
4.	,, टोप्पा महातो	,,
5.	,, सेडो महातो डारा जादु महातो	,,
6.	,, मुकलाल महातो	,,
7.	,, जानकी महानो	,,
8.	,, मोहन महातो	,,
9.	,, श्यामलाल महातो	,,
10.	,, रघुनाथ महातो	,,
11.	,, गोविन्द महातो	,,
12.	,, गणेश महातो	,,
13.	,, हरि सिंह	,,
14.	,, फारी धोबी	,,
15.	,, बिहारी धोबी	,,
16.	,, रामेश्वर धोबी	,,
17.	,, दिलाबर मियां	,,
18.	,, हैयात मियां	,,
19.	,, जिलकु राजबाड़	,,
20.	,, एतधारी चमार	,,
21.	,, चौ० मोती चमार	,,
22.	,, चौ० भुधान चमार	,,
23.	,, चौ० सुकर चमार	,,
24.	,, चौ० नन्हू चमार	,,
25.	,, चौ० किशन चमार	,,
26.	,, चौ० बनवारी चमार	,,
27.	,, कामदेव चमार	,,
28.	,, चौदी चमार संख्या 2	,,
29.	,, दोमन चमार	,,
30.	,, ब्र० ब्रशी चमार	,,
31.	,, खेमन चमार	,,
32.	,, चौ० छोटू चमार	,,

क्रमांक	नाम	पदनाम
33.	श्री परमेश्वर चमार	खनिक
34.	,, रत्न चमार	,,
35.	,, डॉ रूपलाल चमार	,,
36.	,, बल्कु चमार	,,
37.	,, सुकु चमार	,,
38.	,, रूपन चमार	,,
39.	,, भिजारी चमार	,,
40.	,, मेवन चमार	,,
41.	,, पांडु चमार	,,
42.	,, चौ० सर्जु चमार	,,
43.	,, भोला चमार	,,
44.	,, खरकी महातो	,,
45.	,, बी० छोडू चमार	,,
46.	,, पूरन चमार	,,
47.	,, जोगेश्वर चमार	,,
48.	,, लेडी चमार	,,
49.	,, देवी चमार	,,
50.	,, गोपाल चमार	,,
51.	,, पुना चमार	,,
52.	,, साम्भू बौरी	,,
53.	,, हरि बौरी	,,
54.	,, बी० सानुचमार	,,
55.	,, माधुवा चमार	,,
56.	,, सेदवा चमार	,,
57.	,, चुनिया चमार	,,
58.	,, चौ० सोम्या चमार	,,
59.	,, लतलाहा चमार	,,
60.	,, बुधुवा चमार	,,
61.	,, झरिया चमार	,,
62.	,, किटि चमार	,,
63.	,, भाकु चमार	,,
64.	,, बी० चुरामन महातो	,,
65.	,, बाबूलाल दास	,,
66.	,, चौ० झगरु चमार	,,
67.	,, बी० मांग्रा चमार	,,
68.	,, हरिया चमार	,,
69.	,, देवगा चमार आत्मज पिलीया चमार	,,
70.	,, टेकबा चमार आत्मज मनिका चमार	,,

क्रमांक	नाम	पदनाम
71.	श्री चौ० रूपलाल चमार	खनिक
72.	, डन्दा चमार	"
73.	, ठाकुर माझी	"
74.	, बैग बौरी	"
75.	, जाम्ता बौरी	"
76.	, रामलाल चमार	"
77.	, चुरामन चमार	"
78.	, मोहन चमार	"
79.	, प्रसादी चमार	"
80.	, बारा किशन चमार	"
81.	, बहस्पतिया चमार	"
82.	, धनजिया चमार	"
83.	, विष्वनाथ चमार	"
84.	, लखिया कुम्हार	"
85.	, मुकुन्द तूरी	"
86.	, छोटा भंगल चमार	"
87.	, मौजी चमार	"
88.	, श्यामलाल चमार	"
89.	, पंचु चमार	"
90.	, बिल्लू चमार	"
91.	, करा मोती चमार	"
92.	, मिथू चमार	"
93.	, बारा सुखो चमार	"
94.	, लालजी चमार	"
95.	, चांदुलाल माझी	"
96.	, बारा बनवारी चमार	"

[सख्ता एल०/2012/19/71-एल०आर०-2]

New Delhi, the 17th June 1971

**S.O. 3076.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Central Sulunga Colliery of Messrs. Purusottampur Collieries Private Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 1), Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the dismissal of Shri Gohali Mian, Overman, by the management of Central Sulunga Colliery of Messrs. Purusottampur Collieries Private Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad with effect from the 22nd December, 1970 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

[No. L/2012/75/71-LRII.]

नई दिल्ली, 17 जून, 1971

**का० घा० 3076.**—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में मैसर्स पुरुसोत्तमपुर कोलियरीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, डाकघर झरिया, जिला धनबाद की सेंट्रल सुलुंगा कोलियरी के प्रबन्ध से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और यह केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये निर्देशित करना बांडरीय समझती है;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (संख्या 1), धनबाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

“क्या मैसर्स पुरुसोत्तमपुर कोलियरीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, डाकघर झरिया, जिला धनबाद की सेंट्रल सुलुंगा कोलियरी के प्रबन्धमण्डल द्वारा श्री गोहाली मियां, श्रीवर्मैन, की 22 दिसम्बर, 1970 से पदच्युत करना न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?”

[मं० एस० 2012/75/71-एल० आर० 2]

New Delhi, the 29th June 1971

**S.O. 3077.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Mahabir Colliery, Post Office Raniganj, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Mahabir Colliery, Post Office Raniganj, District Burdwan in refusing employment to Sarvashri Gopal Hemram, Sankar Majhi, Khepa Hemram, Sukhu Majhi, Badan Majhi and Lattu Hari, Pick-miners, with effect from 23rd February, 1971, 17th February, 1971, 23rd February, 1971, 15th February, 1971, 15th February, 1971, 15th February, 1971 respectively is justified. If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?”

[No. L-1912(65)/71-LRII.]

नई दिल्ली, 29 जून, 1971

का० आ० 3077.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिदिष्ट विषयों के बारे में महावीर कोलियरी, डाकघर रानीगंज, जिला बर्देवान, के प्रबन्ध से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान हैं;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये निर्देशित करना चांगली य समझती है;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ब) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये निर्देशित करती है।

### अनुसूची

“क्या महावीर कोलियरी, डाकघर रानीगंज, जिला बर्देवान के प्रबन्धमंडल की सर्वेत्री गोपाल हेमराम, संकरमासी, खेपा हेमराम, सुखु मासी और लड्डू, हरि, कुदाली-आनिकों को ऋमशः 23 फरवरी, 1971, 17 फरवरी, 1971, 23 फरवरी, 1971, 15 फरवरी, 1971, 15 फरवरी, 1971 और 15 फरवरी, 1971 से रोजगार इन्कार करने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष के हकदार हैं?

[स० एल० 1912(65)/71-एल० आर०-2]

New Delhi, the 21st July 1971

S.O. 3078.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Damra Colliery of Messrs. Katras Jherriah Coal Company Limited, Post Office Kalipahari, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

### SCHEDULE

“Whether the refusal of work to Shri Rambodh Ahir, Onsetter, from the 20th May, 1970 to the 29th June, 1970 by the management of Damra Colliery of Messrs. Katras Jherriah Coal Company Limited, Post Office Kalipahari, District Burdwan is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

[No. L/1912/54/71-LRII.]

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 1971

का० आ० 3078.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे सम्बद्ध उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिदिष्ट विषयों के बारे में मैसर्स कंटरस म्यारियाह कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, डाकघर काली पहाड़ी, जिला बर्देवान की दमरा कोलियरी के प्रबन्ध से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान हैं;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये निर्देशित करना बांछनीय समझती है ;

अतः, अब श्रौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-के अधीन गठित बैंद्रीय सरकार श्रौद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये एतद्वारा निर्देशित करती है ।

### प्रत्यक्षी

“क्या मैसर्स कतरस ऑरियाह कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, डाकवर काली पहाड़ी, जिला बर्द्धवान की दमरा कोलियरी के प्रबन्धमण्डल द्वारा श्री रामबोध ग्रहीर ऑनसैटर को 20 मई, 1970 से 29 जून, 1970 तक काम के लिये इक्कार करना न्यायोन्नित है ? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है ?”

[सं० एल० 1912/54/71-एल० आर० 2]

New Delhi, the 26th July 1971

**S.O. 3079.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of North Chora Colliery, Post Office Bahula, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of North Chora Colliery, Post Office Bahula, District Burdwan in refusing employment to Sarvashri Bimal Banerjee, Mining Sirdar, with effect from the 10th June, 1970, and to Sudhakar Mistry, Office Peon with effect from the 17th June, 1970, is justified ? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled ?”

[No. 6/105/70-LRII.]

नई दिल्ली, 26 जुलाई, 1971

**का० आ० 3079.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपावद्व अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विवयों के बारे में नार्थ चोरा कोलियरी, डाकघर बाहुला, जिला बर्द्धवान के प्रबन्ध से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक श्रौद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना बांछनीय समझती है ;

अतः, अब श्रौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रौद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता, को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिये निर्देशित कहती है ।

### अनुसूची

“क्या नार्थ चोरा कोलियरी, डाकघर बाहुला, जिला बर्देवान के प्रबन्ध की श्री बिमल बनर्जी, खनन सरदार, को 10 जून, 1970 से और सुधाकर मिस्ट्री कार्यालय चपरासी को 17 जून, 1970 से रोजगार मना करने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष के हकादार हैं?

[प० 6/105/70-एल० आर० 2]

New Delhi, the 28th July 1971

**S.O. 3080.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Agricultural Farms Limited, owners of Ramayyampatti Lime Stone Quarry, Post Talaiyuthu, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constituted an Industrial Tribunal with Shri K. Seetharama Rao, as Presiding Officer with headquarters at Madras and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal.

### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Messrs. Agricultural Farms Limited, owners of Ramayyampatti Lime Stone Quarry, post Sankarnagar in removing the name of Shri Perumal Sudalaimuthu from the rolls of the Quarry with effect from the 3rd January, 1971 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

[No. L-29012/16/71-LR-IV.]

नई दिल्ली, 28 जूलाई 1971

**का० आ० 3080.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबन्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में रामाय्यमपट्टी लाइम स्टोन क्वैरी डाकघर तलाएमुशु के मालिक—एग्रीकल्चरल फार्मस लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध से सम्बद्ध नियोजको और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक श्रीद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

श्रीर यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वाली नीय समझती है;

अतः अब, श्रीद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-के और धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा एक श्रीद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्रीके० सीधारा माराव होंगे जिनका मुख्यालय मद्रास होगा श्रीर उक्त विवाद को उक्त श्रीद्योगिक अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

### अनुसूची

“क्या रामाय्यमपट्टी लाइम स्टोन क्वैरी डाकघर संकरनगर के मालिकों—फार्मस एग्रीकल्चरल फार्मस लिमिटेड के प्रबन्धमण्डल की श्री पेरुमल सूदालायमुशु के नाम को 3 जनवरी 1971 से क्वैरी की नामावली से हटाने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?”

[स० एल०-29012(16)/71-एल० आर०-4]

आर० कुंजीथापदम, अवर सचिव।

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 23rd July 1971

**S.O. 3081.**—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 2113, dated 18th May, 1971, published at pages 3064 to 3070 of the Gazette of India Part II-Section 3-Sub-section (ii) dated 29th May, 1971, at page 3066, in line 7, for "5th October, 1965" read "5th October 1963".

[No. 30(6)/70-LR-IV.]

R. KUNJITHAPADAM, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 26th July 1971

**S.O. 3082.**—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) declared by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 859 dated the 20th January, 1971, any service in, or in connection with, the working of, any major port or dock, to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 5th February, 1971;

And whereas the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said service to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 5th August, 1971.

[No. F. S.11025/22/71-LR-I.]

(अम और रोजगार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 26 जुलाई, 1971

**का० आ० 3082.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोक हित में ऐसा अपेक्षित है, कि ग्रीयोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (३) के उपखण्ड (i) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के अम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंदालय (अम और रोजगार विभाग) को अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 859, तारीख 20 जनवरी, 1971 द्वारा किसी भी महापत्तन या डाक में या उसके कामकाज के सम्बन्ध में किसी सेवा को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 5 फरवरी, 1971 से 6 मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था;

ओर यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोक हित में उक्त कालावधि को 6 मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है;

अतः, अब, ग्रीयोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (३) के उपखण्ड (i) के परन्तुक प्रदस शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त सेवा के उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 5 अगस्त, 1971 से 6 मास और कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[सं. का० एस०-11025/22/71-एल० आर०-1]

New Delhi, the 11th August 1971

**S.O. 3083.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Indian Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 6th August, 1971.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS

Friday, the 23rd day of July, 1971

**PRESENT:**

Thiru K. Seetharama Rao, B.A., B.L. Industrial Tribunal.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 16 OF 1971

In the matter of the dispute for adjudication u/s. 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 between a worker and the Indian Bank, Shevapet, Salem-27.

BETWEEN

Shri S. Duraiswamy, s/o V. Subbarayulu Naidu, Dasainaickenpatty Village: and P.O., (via) Panamarathupatti Road, Salem District.

AND

The manager, Indian Bank, Mariammankoi Street, Shevapet, Salem-2.

**REFERENCE:**

Order No. 23/97/70-Lr. III/dated 31st December, 1970 of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) Government of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Tuesday the 6th day of July, 1971, upon perusing the reference, claim and counter statement and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiru N. V. Natesan, an officer of the Salem District Cinema Workers' Union appearing for the worker and of Thiru G. Venkataraman, Advocate for Thiru B. R. Dolia, Advocate for the management and having stood over till this day for consideration this Tribunal made the following:

AWARD

1. The issue for consideration is set out, as follows, in the Government of India order dated 31st December, 1970.

"Whether the action of the management of the Indian Bank, Shevapet Branch, in terminating the services of Shri S. Duraiswamy, Night Watchman, with effect from the 17th November, 1968, is justified. If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The petitioner S. Duraiswamy contends that he worked as watchman for one year, 10 months and sixteen days on a monthly salary of Rs. 90. The period is from 1st January, 1967 till 16th November, 1968, when it is that his services were suddenly terminated. Indian Bank has opened branches at several places and there was no need to send this worker away.

2. The management contended that the worker was a casual worker, given work, when there was work to do. The worker was not retrenched from service. The respondent Bank secured insurance coverage for all their branches, rendering it unnecessary, to employ watchman and there was no work available to give to the workman. The workman has not put in 240 days of service during 12 month's period proceeding the date 16th November, 1968 and hence in law, Section 25(F) and (H) of the Industrial Disputes Act cannot be availed of by the petitioner to claim any retrenchment compensation.

4. I am satisfied that M.W.1 the Agent of the Indian Bank has spoken the truth that W.W.1 was appointed only as a temporary watchman under Ex. M. 6 letter on 3rd January, 1967 and he was paid at Rs. 3 per day of 8 hours work, on days that he had work to be given and not on other days. I find that Ex. M. 4 correctly sets out the number of days that W.W.1 worked in all during the period from 3rd January, 1967 till 17th November, 1968. I find that Ex. M. 4 correctly proved that W.W.1 worked during the period from 1st November 1967 and 17th

November 1968 only for 188 days (1 day is equal to 8 hours work). I agree that, if calendar year, is the criterior for the period from 1st January, 1967 to 31st December, 1967, W.W.1 worked for 315 days, but then Section 25(F) and (H) of the Industrial Disputes Act refers to 12 months' period proceeding the date of discharge and not that 12 months could be commuted from 1st January, 1967. The 12 months period preceding the date of discharge is to commence from 17th November, 1967 and one finds that, during the period from 1st November, 1968 to 17th November 1968, WW.1 worked for only 188 days and that being so, he is not entitled, in law, to notice pay or retrenchment compensation. I find accordingly.

5. Secondly, it is definite that every branch of Indian Bank is under Insurance coverage (renewal insurance policy is Ex. M. 5) and that being so, the policy of the Bank from November, 1968 has been to stop engaging of watchman to watch the Bank by day or night. The above policy of putting a stop to appointing a watchman for any Branch is what is spoken to by M.W. 1 and is proved by him by filing Ex. M. 5. I agree that Ex. M. 7 circular only proves this, that temporary appointments were to be terminated, immediately the period of sanction for the same got over.

6. The evidence of W.W. 1 that he was a monthly paid employee is not true. He admitted that he was paid under vouchers like Exs. M1, M2 and M3. He could not deny that Ex. M 4 correctly set out correct particulars of work done by him at the Indian Bank. Ex. M6 order reads that W.W. 1 was appointed as a temporary hand and not that he was ever appointed, on a permanent basis. In my view, in view of the insurance coverage Policy, no permanent or temporary watchman is being recruited in any branch of the Indian Bank (and that because of no watchman scheme) and, hence, it is proper and correct that a temporary worker like W.W. 1 was discharged. I agree that Section 25FFF of the Industrial Disputes Act specifically refers to continuous period of work, for not less than one year, in that undertaking, immediately before such closure. Section 25F however, merely reads that no workman employed in any industry, who has been in continuous service for not less than one year, etc. etc. The Supreme Court had already clarified the issue under Section 25FF that the period of one year should date back, from the date when the undertaking was closed. In my view, whether there is closure or retrenchment, the relevant date is the date when the worker is not employed, and continuous period has to be calculated for one year preceding the date of discharge of the worker concerned, unless it be that the worker is a permanent worker that is, he need not involve section 25(b) of the I.D. Act. In our case, the worker is a temporary worker, who got work, if there was work to do. Moreover, the department of watch and ward in every branch of the Indian Bank has been closed down and consequently, this worker has been discharged, and so, in reality, Section 25FFF is the only section that the worker can invoke and the period of one year is to be computed backwards from the date of discharge, and during that period mentioned above, this worker was not in continuous service, (as did not with a period of 240 days during that period) as defined in Section 25(b) of the I.D. Act. I find that W.W. 1 was a casual and a temporary worker employed only on need basis, if there was work to do and he is not entitled to any relief, as, "no watchman scheme", has been introduced in every branch in Indian Bank and so there is no scope to employ him. The award is so passed.

Dated, the 23rd day of July 1971.

(Sd.) K. SEETHARAMA RAO,  
Industrial Tribunal.

*Witnesses Examined:*

*For worker:*

W.W.1. Thiru S. Doraiswamy (himself).

*For management:*

W.W.1. Thiru A. G. Venugopal, Agent, Indian Bank, Shevapet, Salem.

*Documents Marked*

*For worker:*

Ex. W.1 Accounts book showing wages paid to W.W.1.

*For management*

Ex.M. 1/23.12.67 Voucher for Rs. 15.

Ex.M.2/20.1.68 Voucher for Rs. 12.

Ex.M.3/25.4.68 Voucher for Rs. 9.

Ex.M.4/... Statement showing wages paid to W.W.1 in the years 1967 and 1968.

Ex.M.5/1.11.69 Insurance policy No. TR/9688 of the All India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Tiruchirapalli.

Ex.M.6/2.1.67 Letter from Indian Bank Ltd., Madras-1 to Shevapet Branch, Salem stating to terminate the services of one V. Subbarayai.

Ex.M.7/9.11.68 Circular No. 102/68 issued by the Indian Bank Ltd. regarding temporary employees.

(Sd.) K. SEETHARAMA RAO,  
Industrial Tribunal.

[No. 23/97/70/LRIII.]

New Delhi, the 12th August 1971

**S.O. 3084.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay No. 2 in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Atlas Assurance Company Limited, Bombay and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th August, 1971.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2,  
BOMBAY

REFERENCE No. CGIT-2/2 of 1971

Employers in relation to the Atlas Assurance Company Limited, Bombay.

AND

Their workmen.

Represented by the Central Insurance Employees Union, Bombay.

PRESENT:

Shri N. K. Vani, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers.—1. Shri M. M. Chakrabarty, Group Joint Branch Manager.

2. Shri S. V. Mokashi, Labour Adviser.

For the Workmen.—1. Shri J. G. Gadkari, Advocate.

2. Shri M. T. Manwatkar.

INDUSTRY: General Insurance

STATE: Maharashtra.

Bombay, dated the 30th July, 1971

#### AWARD

By order No. L-17012/1/71-LR.I, dated 10th March, 1971 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred to this Tribunal for adjudication an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Atlas Assurance Company Ltd., Bombay and their workmen represented by the General Insurance Employees Union, Bombay as set forth in the Schedule mentioned below:—

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether Shri M. T. Manwatkar, Superintendent in Atlas Assurance Company Limited, Bombay who has reached the maximum of his scale, is entitled to additional increment under the settlement dated the 30th October, 1969 for having passed an insurance examination?”

## 2. Facts giving rise to this reference are as follows:—

(i) Shri M. T. Manwatkar is an employee of the Atlas Assurance Company Limited, Bombay since January, 1949. He passed the Indian Insurance Institute examination as mentioned below in the respective years.

(i) Licentiate examination—January 1965.

(ii) Associateship Examination Part I—February 1966.

(iii) Associateship Examination Part II—February 1967.

(iv) Fellowship examination Section I—January 1968.

(ii) The General Insurance Employees' Union, Bombay submitted a Charter of demands on 22nd March, 1965. In that connection a joint application for adjudication under Section 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was made on 13th August, 1965 by the company and the Union. The said application was referred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay. It was numbered as Ref. No.CGIT/61 of 1965. In that reference there was a settlement between the parties on 30th October, 1969. On the basis of this settlement Award dated 1st December, 1969 was made.

(iii) As per clause 3 of the Settlement dated the 30th October, 1969 (Ex.2/E) the employee Shri M. T. Manwatkar was placed in Special Clerical Grade i.e. Rs. 270-20-350-25-550 and his basic salary as on 30th April, 1968 has been fitted in the revised salary scale as mentioned below:—

Basic salary as on 30-4-68	Rs. 510
Plus	Rs. 10
	Rs. 520
Entitling to Grace	Rs. 52.5
Plus one increment	Rs. 25
	Rs. 550
Total	Rs. 550

(iv) As Shri Manwatkar's pay was revised and fixed in the special clerical grade at Rs. 550 it is clear that he reached his maximum of his scale on 30th April, 1968.

(v) According to clause 7 of the Memorandum of Settlement dated the 30th October, 1969 (Ex. 2/E) Atlas Assurance Company Limited, Bombay is required to adopt the scheme applicable to workmen employed by Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, for rewarding clerical staff on passing Insurance examinations. The provision as mentioned below was made in the settlement dated the 17th November, 1962 of the Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay:—

"Special increments—the staff in future will be given special increments as detailed below:—

One scale increment for passing each part of Chartered Insurance Institute Examination and/or Indian Insurance Institute Examination."

(vi) The settlement dated the 30th October, 1969 Ex. 2/E was made effective from 1st May, 1968. In view of this the company was required to give special increments to its employees on passing the examinations mentioned above in future with effect from 1st May, 1968.

(vii) On the basis of Clause 7 in the Settlement, dated 30th October, 1968 (Ex. 2/E) the employee Shri Manwatkar claimed four scale increments from the company. As the company refused to give him these increments, the Atlas Insurance Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company') and the General Insurance Employees' Union, Bombay (hereinafter referred to as 'the Union') made a joint application to the Central Government for referring this dispute to an Industrial Tribunal. The Central Government therefore referred this dispute to this Tribunal.

3. On the receipt of this reference notices were issued to the parties to file their written Statements.

4. Shri M. M. Chakrabarty, Group Joint Branch Manager of the Atlas Assurance Company Limited has filed written statement on behalf of the company on 8th April 1971 *vide* annexure 'A' to the Award.

5. The company contends that Shri Manwatkar is not entitled to four increments because:—

- (i) Shri Manwatkar has reached the maximum of his scale of Rs. 550 prior to 1st May 1968, and;
- (ii) He passed the Indian Insurance Examinations prior to 1st May 1968 and the settlement dated 30th October 1969 became effective from 1st May 1968 onwards.

6. Shri K. S. B. Pillai, General Secretary of the General Insurance Employees' Union, Bombay has filed written statement at Ex. 3/W *vide* annexure 'B' to the Award.

7. According to him;

- (i) As per the provisions regarding special increments, one increment in the scale is to be granted on passing each part of the Insurance Examination. What is contemplated is that a special increment equivalent to one scale increment is to be granted on passing each part of the Insurance Examination. These increments have nothing to do with the scale and the maximum of the scale. It is quite clear from the word special increments that these increments are to be granted for the attainment of special qualifications, and the employees obtaining such qualifications, are entitled to additional benefits of special increments over and above the salary scales they would be entitled to even without obtaining these special qualifications. What is intended is that the persons obtaining qualifications pertaining to industry should consistently and continuously earn more than the employees who are without such qualifications but with equal number of years service. If this intention is taken into account it will be easily realised that the word special is used with purpose of giving a special benefit to such hard working and conscientious employees for ever. If the intention had been to deny the special increments on reaching maximum of the scale or to make it part and parcel of the scale, the words 'subject to the maximum' would have appeared in the settlement pertaining to provision of special increments. Shri Manwatkar therefore be given increment though he has reached the maximum of his scale.
- (ii) The company's contention that Shri Manwatkar is not entitled to special increments as he has passed the examinations prior to 1st May 1968, is erroneous and displays a malafide attitude of the management. It is quite clear from the clause cited by the Company itself that such persons who were not granted special increments prior to the settlement become entitled to the same from the effective date of the settlement.
- (iii) The whole purpose of the settlement is to grant special benefit to the employees who acquire special qualifications and should be interpreted in the manner conducive of its purpose. Shri Manwatkar is therefore entitled to four special increments from 1st May 1968 and the company be directed to pay the same accordingly.

8. Points for consideration are as follows:—

- (i) whether Shri M. T. Manwatkar, Superintendent in Atlas Assurance Company Limited, Bombay is entitled to get one scale increment for passing each part of Indian Insurance Institute Examination?

(ii) What order?

9. My findings are as follows:—

- (i) No.
- (ii) As per order.

#### *Reasons*

*Point Nos. I and II*

10. It is common ground that Shri Manwatkar has passed the examinations in question prior to 1st May, 1968 and not after 1st May, 1968.

11. Shri Mokashi, Labour Adviser for the company contends that Shri Manwatkar is not entitled to get the increments for passing the examinations in question because he passed the examinations prior to 1st May 1968. In support of this contention he relies on the provision regarding granting of special increments referred to above.

12. The learned Advocate Shri Gadkari appearing on behalf of the Union contends that the company's contention that Shri Manwatkar is not entitled to special increments because he passed the examinations in question prior to 1st May 1968, is erroneous and displays a malafide intention of the management. He further submits that it is quite clear from the clause cited by the company itself that persons who were not granted special increments prior to the date of settlement become entitled to the same from the effective date of the settlement, and that the purpose of the settlement is to grant special benefit to the employees who acquire special qualifications.

13. In my opinion the argument advanced by Shri Gadkari referred to above cannot be accepted.

14. From the clause regarding increments referred to in para. 2(v), it is crystal clear that the staff of Atlas Assurance Company Limited, Bombay was to be given special increments i.e. one scale increment for passing each part of Chartered Insurance Institute Examination and/or Indian Insurance Institute examination, in future. Admittedly the settlement came into force with effect from 1st May 1968. As the settlement came into force with effect from 1st May 1968, it will be clear from the plain reading of the clause regarding granting of special increments that the members of staff were to be given special increments i.e., one scale increment for passing each part of Chartered Insurance Institute Examination and/or Indian Insurance Institute Examination with effect from 1st May 1968 onwards.

15. If the intention would have been to give special increments to the employees who have passed examinations prior to 1st May 1968, clause regarding special increments would have so specifically mentioned. It would have mentioned that special increments would be given to the employees who have already passed the Insurance Examinations prior to 1st May 1968 and who would pass later on. In my opinion the expression 'in future' used in the clause leaves no room to doubt that the intention of the parties was to allow special increments only to those employees who would pass Insurance Examinations in future, i.e. from 1st May 1968, onwards. It cannot be, therefore said that the interpretation sought to be placed by the company in this respect is in any way unreasonable, improper and erroneous.

16. Shri Mokashi, Labour Adviser for the company contends that Shri Manwatkar is not entitled to get one scale increment for passing each part of Indian Insurance Institute examination, with effect from 1st May 1968 because he had reached the maximum of the scale in the Special Clerical Grade of Rs. 270—20—350—25—550 on 30th April 1968, i.e., prior to 1st May, 1968.

17. The learned Advocate Shri Gadkari for the Union contends that if the intention had been to deny the special increments on reaching the maximum of the scale or to make it part and parcel of the scale, the words 'subject to the maximum' would have appeared in the clause pertaining to provision of special increments and that it is quite clear from the words 'special increments' that these increments are to be granted for the attainment of special qualifications and the employees obtaining such qualifications are entitled to additional benefits of special increments over and above the salary scales they would be entitled to even without obtaining these special qualifications.

18. It is true that it is not mentioned in the clause regarding special increments that subject to maximum of the pay scale, special increments would be given. In my opinion it is not necessary to make mention of this in this clause because the clause clearly says that one scale increment would be given for passing each part of Chartered Insurance Institute Examination and/or Indian Insurance Institute Examination. It means that at the time of passing examination if a particular employee has reached the maximum of the scale of pay, there would be no further increment in the scale of pay available for him, as he would not be entitled to any increment in the scale of pay after reaching the maximum of his scale. He cannot be given any additional scale increment.

19. If it would have been the intention to allow special increments to the employees passing insurance examination even after they reach the maximum of the scale of pay, it would have been mentioned in special increments clause that

one scale increment for passing each part of Chartered Insurance Institute Examination and/or Indian Insurance Institute Examination should be treated as special pay or personal pay in addition to the normal scale of pay of the employee concerned. As this has not been so specifically mentioned in the clause 'special increments', the interpretation sought to be placed by Shri Gadkari on it cannot be accepted. In my opinion the interpretation sought to be placed by the company appears to be reasonable and proper.

20. While interpreting the clause regarding special increments, one has to read the clause as it stands. One cannot add any new words or subtract any word. The plain meaning of this clause is that special increments for passing Insurance Examinations are to be given to those employees who would pass the examination in future i.e. from 1st May 1968 onwards and who have not reached the maximum of the scale before passing the examination. Hence Shri Manwatkar is not entitled to additional increment under the settlement dated 30th October 1969, for having passed Insurance Examinations prior to 1st May, 1968.

21. In view of the above findings, I pass the following Order:—

**ORDER**

- (i) It is hereby declared that Shri Manwatkar, Superintendent, in Atlas Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, who has reached the maximum of his scale, is not entitled to additional increment under the settlement dated the 30th October, 1969 for having passed any insurance examination.
- (ii) Award is made accordingly.
- (iii) No order as to costs.

(Sd.) N. N. VANI,  
Presiding Officer,  
Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2,  
Bombay.  
30-7-71.

**ANNEXURE 'A'**

BEFORE SHRI N. K. VANI, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY

REFERENCE No. CGIT-2/2 OF 1971

**BETWEEN**

Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd. Bombay

Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd. Bombay

**AND**

Their workmen

MAY IT PLEASE THE HON. TRIBUNAL: Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, hereinafter referred to shortly as the Company, begs to file its written statement in the abovementioned matter as under:

1. The Company submits that the General Insurance Employees' Union, Bombay, submitted a Charter of Demands on the 22nd March 1965 and a joint application for adjudication under Section 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was made on the 13th August, 1965 by the Company and the Union. The said application was referred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, under Ref. No. CGIT/67 of 1965 and an Award dated 1st December 1969 was given in terms of the Memorandum of Settlement, Dated 30th October 1969, a copy of which is enclosed.

2. According to Clause 7 of the Memorandum of Settlement, dated 30th October, 1969, our Company is required to adopt the scheme applicable to workmen employed by Guardian Assurance Company, Limited, Bombay, for rewarding clerical staff passing Insurance examinations. The following provision was made in the Settlement dated 17th November 1962 of Guardian Assurance Co Ltd., Bombay:

*"Special increments.—The staff in future will be given special increments as detailed below:—*

**One scale increment for passing each part of Chartered Insurance Institute Examination and/or Indian Insurance Institute Examination.**

3. The Company submits that according to the above provisions one increment in the scale is to be granted on passing each part of the Insurance examinations.

4. The company submits that as per Clause 3 of the settlement Mr. M. T. Manwatkar was placed in Special Clerical Grade i.e. Rs. 270—20—350—25—550 and his basic salary as at 30th April 1968 has been fitted in the revised salary scale in the following manner:—

Basic salary as on 30-4-68	Rs. 510
Plus	Rs. 10
	Rs. 520
Fitting into grade	Rs. 525
plus one increment	Rs. 25
	Rs. 550
Total	Rs. 550

The Company further submits that Mr. Manwatkar thus reached the maximum of his scale and therefore, he could not be granted any increments for passing Insurance Examinations.

5. The Company submits that any workman, having his salary within the scale and receiving increments also within the scale by virtue of his passing the Insurance examination, will reach the maximum of his scale in due course and thereafter, no further increment will be payable to him. If Mr. Manwatkar is given additional increment/s as claimed, any other workman would be claiming that the increments for passing the examinations are always in addition to the maximum of the scale, whether or not the examinations are passed before or after reaching the maximum of this scale. The company, therefore, submits that the special increment provided in the Memorandum of Settlement is increment within the scale and not an additional increment. The Memorandum of Settlement does not provide such additional increment as would amount to extending the grade.

6. The company submits that Mr. Manwatkar reached the maximum of his scale after adjustment, as explained above, and as such no increment for passing insurance examinations could be granted to him; for to do so would amount to extending the grade.

7. Mr. Manwatkar is employed since 3rd January, 1949 and has passed the following parts of insurance examinations on the dates mentioned against each part:—

Insurance Examination	Part	Date
1. Associateship	I	Feb. 1966
2. ,	II	Feb. 1967
3. Fellowship	Section I	Jan. 1968

The Company submits that since the settlement dated 30th October, 1969 was made effective from 1st May, 1968 there is no case for granting increments for insurance examination completed prior to 1st May, 1968. Mr. Manwatkar is, therefore, not entitled to claim any increments for examinations under Items 1 to 3 above. As he has not completed any part after 1st May, 1968, he is not entitled to claim any increment under Clause 7 of the said Memorandum of Settlement dated 30th October, 1969.

8. The Company submits that Mr. Manwatkar is not entitled to additional increments for having passed insurance examinations as there is no room to grant such increments in the scale applicable to him. The Company, therefore, submits that the demand should be rejected.

9. The Company craves leave to add, amend or alter the abovementioned written statement as and when considered necessary.

Atlas Assurance Company Limited,  
(Sd.) M. M. CHAKRABARTY,  
Group Joint Branch Manager.

Bombay,  
Dated 8th April, 1971.

*Verification*

I, M. M. Chakrabarty, Group Joint Branch Manager of the company above-named, do hereby state on solemn affirmation that what is stated in the foregoing written statement is true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief. This verification is signed by me at Bombay this eighth day of April, 1971.

B (Sd.) M. M. CHAKRABARTY.

*ANNEXURE 'B'*

BEFORE SHRI N. K. VANI, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY

Reference No. CGIT-2/2 of 1971

BETWEEN

Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay.

AND

Their Workmen.

MAY IT PLEASE THE HONOURABLE TRIBUNAL,

The General Insurance Employees Union, Western Zone, Bombay do hereby submits its written statement in the above said dispute as follows:—

1. Shri M. T. Manwatkar who is employed as a Superintendent in Atlas Assurance Company Limited, Bombay is the employee of the said Company since January, 1949.

2. Shri Mankwatkar passed the following Indian Insurance Institute examinations in the respective years shown hereinbelow:—

(i) Licentiate examination	—	January, 1965
(ii) Associateship examination Part I		February, 1966
(iii) -do- Part II		February, 1967
(iv) Fellowship examination Section I		January, 1968.

3. That a settlement was arrived at between this Company and the General Insurance Employees' Union, representing the workmen of this Company on or about 30th October, 1969 which was made effective from 1st May, 1968. As per the clause 7 of the Memorandum of Settlement, it was agreed that the scheme applicable to the workmen employed by the Guardian Insurance Company Limited, Bombay in respect of special increments on passing of insurance examinations be adopted by this Company. The scheme applicable in Guardian Insurance Company Limited was as follows:—

*Special Increments.*— The staff, in future, will be given special increments as detailed below:—

“One scale increment for passing each part of Chartered Insurance Institute Examination and for Indian Insurance Institute Examination.”

4. The Union states that the company was bound to give Mr. Manwatkar four special increments effective from 1st May, 1968; each increment being equivalent to increment in the scale applicable to him. The Union states that on just, proper, equitable and correct interpretation of the said clause, Mr. Manwatkar was entitled to four special increments whether he had reached the maximum of the scale or not as these increments were specially due to him, apart from his scale increments, for having acquired special qualifications other than those entitling him for the employment and gradation in the employment of the Company.

5. The Union states that the management refused to pay him these special increment on the ground that the said employee reached the maximum of scale on 1st May, 1968 and hence these special increments are not due to him. The Union submits that this action of the management has been illegal, improper and also in violation of the latter, and spirit of the settlement dated 30th October, 1969.

6. The management in its written statement dated 8th April, 1971 filed in this Court has taken the same stand which may be rejected as being unreasonable and improper.

7. With reference to para 1 of the written statement of the Company, the Union states that the contents thereof are substantially true.

8. With reference to paragraph 2 of the said written statement of the Company, the Union states that the contents thereof are substantially true.

9. With reference to paragraph 3 of the said written statement of the Company, the Union denies that as per the provisions regarding special increments, one increment in the scale is to be granted on passing each part of the Insurance Examination. The Union states that what is conceived is that a special increment equivalent to one scale increment is to be granted on passing each part of the Insurance Examination and therefore these increments have nothing to do with the scale and the maximum of the scale.

10. With reference to paragraph 4 of the said written statement of the Company, the Union states that it is true that Mr. Manwatkar reached the maximum as shown in the said paragraph. The Union, however, denies that the Company could not grant any increment because Mr. Manwatkar had reached the maximum.

11. With reference to paragraph 5 of the said written statement of the Company, the Union states that the interpretation put by the Company regarding the provision of special increment submitted in the same paragraph are erroneous and perverse. The Union states that it is quite clear from the word "special increments" that these increments are to be granted for the attainment of special qualifications and the employees obtaining such qualifications are entitled to additional benefits of special increments over and above the salary scales they would be entitled to even without obtaining these special qualifications. It is quite obvious that these increments are apart from the scales applicable to ordinary employees without qualifications and have nothing to do with the maximum. The Union states that what is intended is that the persons obtaining qualifications pertaining to industry (which is also in the interest of the industry and the Companies) should consistently and continuously earn more than the employees who are without such qualifications but with equal number of years service. If this intention is taken into account it will be very easily realised that the word "special" is used with purpose of giving a special benefit to such hardworking and conscientious employees for ever. The Union states that the Company by its interpretation made in the said paragraph is introducing additional conditions on the granting of special increments, neither conceived by the parties to the settlement for forming part of the settlement. The Union submits that had the intention been to deny the special increments on reaching maximum of the scale or to make it, the part and parcel of the scale, the words "subject to the maximum" would have appeared in the said clause of the settlement pertaining to provision of special increments.

12. With reference to paragraph 6 of the said written statement of the Company, the Union states that the allegations in the said paragraph are already replied to here and above.

13. With reference to paragraph 7 of the said written statement of the Company, it is submitted that the Company by oversight has forgotten to mention one more insurance examination passed by Mr. Manwatkar in the year 1965. The Union further states that the Company's contention that Mr. Manwatkar is not entitled to special increments as he has passed the examinations prior to 1st May, 1968 is erroneous and displays a *malafide* attitude of the management. It is quite clear from the clause cited by the Company itself that such persons who were not granted special increments prior to the settlement become entitled to the same from the effective date of the settlement.

14. The Union submits that the whole purpose of the settlement is to grant special benefit to the employees who acquire special qualifications and should be interpreted in the manner conducive of its purpose. The Union states that the Tribunal may be pleased to make an award holding that Mr. Manwatkar is entitled to four special increments from 1st May, 1968 and direct the Company accordingly.

Bombay:

Dated, 26th April, 1971.

(Sd.) K. S. B. PILLAI,  
General Secretary.

#### VERIFICATION

I, K. S. B. Pillai, do hereby affirm that the statements of facts made hereinabove are true to my best knowledge and belief and information.

Bomay:

Dated, 26th April, 1971.

(Sd.) K. S. B. PILLAI.

[No. F. L. 17012|1|71-L.R.I.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 28th June 1971

**S.O. 3085.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule here-to annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Punjab National Bank, Central Circle, Indore in stopping the services of Shri Tej Bhan Taneja with effect from the 29th February 1968 and refusing to absorb him in the permanent vacancy is justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?”

[No. L. 12012/2/71/LRIII.]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Under Secy.

आवेदन

नई दिल्ली, 28 जून, 1971

**का ०४३० ३०८५.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाध्य अनुत्तरी में विनिर्दिष्ट विवरों के बारे में पंजाब नेशनल बैंक से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक आद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना चाहती है।

यतः, अब, आद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित आद्योगिक अधिकरण जबलपुर को उक्त विवाद न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है;

अनुत्तरी

“क्या पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, सैन्ट्रल स्किल इंदौर के प्रबन्ध मंडल का 29 फरवरी, 1968 से श्री तेज भान तेजोजा की सेवाओं को रोकने और उसे स्थायी रिक्ति में शामेलित करने से दूँकार करने की कार्यवाही नायोचित है? यदि नहीं तो वह किस अनुत्तरोष का हकदार है?”

[सं. एल. 12012/2/71- एल. आर. 3]

एस० एस० सहस्रनामन, अपर सचिव ।

(Department of Labour and Employment)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 28th July 1971

**S.O. 3086.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs. Peters and Smith (India) Private Limited, Calcutta and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

1. "Whether the workmen engaged by Messrs. Peters and Smith (India) Private Limited, Calcutta, are justified in claiming the time scales as given below and dearness allowance at the rate prescribed by the Bengal Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

If so, from which date If not, to what scales/dearness allowance are they entitled and from what date?"

Grade I (Accounts Clerks, Stenographers, Senior Licence Sirkars and Senior Office Clerks)

Rs. 250—10—300—15—420—20—500—25—600.

Grade II (Licence Sirkars, Godown keepers, Typists etc.)

Rs. 225—10—305—15—425—20—505.

Grade III (Peons/Watermen/Mazdoor etc.)

Rs. 165—4—189—5—214—6—226—7—240.

For Drivers: Rs. 200—10—250—15—340.

2. "Whether the benefit of Gratuity should be available to the workmen? If so, to what extent and from what date?"

3. "Whether the following benefits should be made available to the workmen? If so to which categories, to what extent and from what date?"

(i) Uniforms—Summer and Winter .

(ii) Umbrellas.

[No. 72-29/70-P&D.]

AJIT CHANDRA, Under Secy.

(অম ওয়ার রোজগার বিভাগ )

গ্রাদেশ

নই দিল্লী, 28 জুনারি 1971

**কাৰ্যালয় 3086.**—যত: কেন্দ্ৰীয় সরকাৰ কী রায় হৈ কি ইসসে উভাবে অনুগুলী মে দিনি-দিষ্ট বিষয়ো কে বাবে মে মেৰত রীটস এণ্ড স্মিথ (ইণ্ডিয় ) প্ৰাইভেট, লিমিটেড, কলকাতা কে প্ৰবল্বক সে সবৰ্ধ নিয়োজকো ও উনকে কমিকাৰো কে বীক এক অৰ্দ্ধোগিক দিবাদ দিব্যাসন হৈ;

যত: অৰ্দ্ধোগিক বিবাদ অধিনিয়ম, 1947 (1947 কা 14) কা ধাৰণ 10 কী উপধাৰা (1) কে খণ্ড (৪) দ্বাৰা প্ৰদত্ত শক্তিয়ো কা প্ৰযোগ কৰতে হৈ, কেন্দ্ৰীয় সরকাৰ এতদ্বাৰা উক্ত বিবাদ কো উক্ত অধিনিয়ম কী ধাৰা 7—ক কে অধীন গঠিত কেন্দ্ৰীয় সরকাৰ অৰ্দ্ধোগিক অধিকৰণ, কলকাতা কো ন্যায়নির্ণয়ন কে লিএ নিৰ্দেশিত কৰতো হৈ।

अनुसूची

1. “क्या मंसर्स पीटर्स एण्ड स्मिथ (हनिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता द्वारा रखे गए कर्मकारों का, नीचे दिए गए रूप में काल वेतनमन और बंगाल चैम्बर्स आफ कामर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज द्वारा विहित दर पर महगाई भत्ता का बाबा करना न्यायेभित है ?

यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से ? यदि नहीं तो वे किस वेतनम महगाई भत्ता के हकदार हैं । और किस तारीख से ?”

श्रेणी I (लेखा लिपिक, आशुलिपिक ज्येष्ठ अनुग्रहित सरकार और ज्येष्ठ कार्यालय लिपिक)

250-10-300-15-420-20-500-25-600 रु

श्रेणी II (ग्रन्तग्रन्ति सरकार, गोदाम रक्षक, टाइपिस्ट आदि) 225-10-305-15-425-20-505 रु

श्रेणी III (चपरासो/चौकीदार/मजदूर आदि) 165-4-189-5-214-6-226-7-240 रु ० ड्राइवरों के लिए : 200-10-250-15-340रु ०

2. “क्या कर्मकारों को उपदान की प्रसुविधा उपलब्ध की जानी चाहिए ? यदि हां, तो किस विस्तार तक और किस तारीख से ?”

3. “क्या कर्मकारों को निम्नलिखित प्रसुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जानी चाहिए ? यदि हां, तो किन प्रबंगों को, किस विस्तार तक और किस तारीख से ?”

वर्दी—ग्रीष्म और शरद

छाते

[मं० 72-29/70-री० और डी०]

नई दिल्ली, 21 अप्रैल, 1971

का० आ० 1811.— डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयाग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार कोचीन डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कैम, 1959 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित स्कीम, जिसे उक्त उपधारा द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित पहले ही प्रकाशित किया जा चुका है, एतद्वारा बनाती है, अधितः—

1. इस स्कीम का नाम कोचीन डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) संशोधन स्कीम, 1971 होगा ।

2. कोचीन डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1959 (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के खण्ड 45 में, उपखण्ड (3) की मद (ख) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मद प्रतिस्थापित की जाएगी, अधितः—

“(ख) जहां किसी कर्मकार का मद (क) के अधीन आदेश द्वारा निलंबित किया गया हो, वहां उसे निलंबन की तारीख से प्रथम नव्वे दिन के लिए उस आंधारिक

मजदूरी, महंगाई और अन्य भत्तों के आधे के समतुल्य निवाह भत्ता संदर्भ किया जाएगा, जिसका वह मजदूरी सहित-छुट्टी पर होने की दशा में हकदार होता, और उसके पश्चात् अध्यक्ष, असाधारण दशाओं में, ऐसा उच्चतर निवाह-भत्ता मंजूर कर सकेगा जो ऐसी आधारिक मजदूरी, महंगाई और अन्य भत्तों के तीन-चौथाई से अधिक न हो।

परन्तु जहां ऐसी जांच ऐसे कारणों से जिनके लिए कर्मकार ही प्रत्यक्ष रूप से जिम्मेदार है, नब्बे दिन की अवधि के बाद भी चलती रहे तो वहां नब्बे दिन से अधिक अवधि वाले निवाह-भत्ते को घटा कर, आधारिक मजदूरी, महंगाई और अन्य भत्तों के एक चौथाई के समतुल्य कर दिया जायेगा।”

3. उक्त स्कीम के खण्ड 46 में, उपखण्ड (4-क) की मद (क) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मद प्रतिस्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

“(क) जहां किसी कर्मकार की जांच के लम्बित रहने तक निलम्बित किया गया हो, वहां उसे निलम्बन की तारीख से प्रथम नब्बे दिन के लिए उस आधारिक मजदूरी, महंगाई और अन्य भत्तों के आधे के समतुल्य निवाह-भत्ता संदर्भ किया जाएगा, जिसका वह मजदूरी सहित-छुट्टी पर होने की दशा में हकदार होता और उस के पश्चात् अध्यक्ष असाधारण दशाओं में, ऐसा उच्चतर निवाह भत्ता मंजूर कर सकेगा जो ऐसी आधारित मजदूरी, महंगाई और अन्य भत्तों के तीन-चौथाई से अधिक न हो।

परन्तु जहां ऐसी जांच ऐसे कारणों से, जिनके लिए कर्मकार ही प्रत्यक्ष रूप से जिम्मेदार है, नब्बे दिन की अवधि के बाद भी चलती रहे तो वहां नब्बे दिन से अधिक की अवधि वाले निवाह-भत्ते को घटा कर, आधारिक मजदूरी, महंगाई और अन्य भत्तों के एक-चौथाई के समतुल्य कर दिया जाएगा।”

4. उक्त स्कीम के खण्ड 51 में, उपखण्ड (3-क) की (क) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मद प्रतिस्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

“(क) जहां किसी कर्मकार की जांच के लम्बित रहने तक निलम्बित किया गया हो वहां उसे निलम्बित की तारीख से प्रथम नब्बे दिन के लिए उस आधारित मजदूरी, महंगाई और अन्य भत्तों के आधे के समतुल्य निवाह-भत्ता संदर्भ किया जाएगा, जिसका वह मजदूरी सहित-छुट्टी पर होने की दशा में हकदार होता, और उसके पश्चात् अध्यक्ष, असाधारण दशाओं में, ऐसा उच्चतर निवाह-भत्ता मंजूर कर सकेगा जो ऐसी आधारिक मजदूरी, महंगाई और अन्य भत्तों के तीन-चौथाई से अधिक न हो।

परन्तु जहां ऐसी जांच ऐसे कारणों से, जिनके लिए कर्मकार ही प्रत्यक्ष रूप से जिम्मेदार है, नब्बे दिन की अवधि के बाद भी चलती रहे तो वहां नब्बे दिन से अधिक की अवधि वाले निवाह-भत्ते को घटा कर आधारिक मजदूरी, महंगाई और अन्य भत्तों के एक-चौथाई के समतुल्य कर

[सं० 528/183/65-फैक्ट० 2/पी० एंड डी०]

अर्जित चन्द्रा, अवर सचिव ।

(Department of Labour and Employment)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 26th March 1971

S.O. 3087.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Bankola Colliery of Messrs Burrakur Coal Company Limited, Post Office Ukhra, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the management of Bankola Colliery of Messrs Burrakur Coal Company Limited, Post Office Ukhra, District Burdwan was justified in stopping from work Shri Umar Khan, Shale Picker from 30th June, 1970? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?”

[No. 6/82/70-LR. II.]

KARNAIL SINGH, Under Secy.

(अम और रोजगार विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 26 मार्च 1971

का० आ० 3087 —यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में मसर्स बुराकुर कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, ढाकधर उखरा, जिला बर्द्वान की बंकोला कोलियरी के प्रबन्ध से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक श्रौद्धोगिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना बांधनी या समझती है ;

अतः अब, श्रौद्धोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित श्रौद्धोगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है ।

अनुसूची

या मेसर्स बुराकुर कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, ढाकधर, उखरा, जिला बर्द्वान की बंकोला कोलियरी के प्रबन्ध मंडल का श्री उमर खा, शाले पिकर को 30 जून, 1970 से काम करने से रोकना न्यायोचित था यदि नहीं, तो सम्बन्धित कम्पाकर किस अनुतोष का हकदार है ?

[सं० 6/82/70-एल० आर०—2]

करनैल सिंह, प्रबन्ध सचिव ।

(Department of Labour and Employment)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 5th April 1971

**S.O. 3086.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Pure Searsold Colliery, Post Office Searsold Rajbari, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Pure Searsold Colliery, Post Office Searsold Rajbari, District Burdwan, in stopping Sarvashri Mongru Bin, Moti Gope, Kesho Harijan, Dwarika Harijan and Asgar Mia, Trammers, from work with effect from 3rd September, 1970, 8th September, 1970, 1st September, 1970, 30th August, 1970 and 3rd September, 1970 respectively was justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?”

[No. L-1912/22/71-L.R. II.]

(अम और रोजगार विभाग)

आवेदन

नई दिल्ली, 5 अप्रैल 1971

**का० आ० 3088.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपावद अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में प्योर सियरसोल कोलियरी, डाकघर सियरसोल राजबाड़ी, जिला बर्दवान के प्रबन्ध से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और यस केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना बांधनीय समझती है।

अतः, प्रब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ध) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एसद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

“क्या प्योर सियरसोल कोलियरी, डाकघर सियरसोल राजबाड़ी, जिला बर्दवान के प्रबन्ध मण्डल की अवैधी मोंगरु बिन, मोनी गोप, केशो हरिजन, द्वारिका हरिजन और असगर मियां, द्रेमरों को कमशः 3 सितम्बर, 1970, 8 सितम्बर, 1970, 1 सितम्बर, 1970, 30 अगस्त, 1970 और 3 मितम्बर, 1970 से काभ करने से रोकने की कार्रवाही न्यायोचित थी? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष के हकदार हैं?”

[रं० एन०-1912/22/71-एल-प्रा-2]

New Delhi, the 6th April 1971

**S.O. 3089.**—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Post Office Kothagudem Collieries (Andhra Pradesh) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Shri T. Chandrasekhara Reddy, as Presiding Officer with headquarters at Afzal Lodge, Tilak Road, Ramkote, Hyderabad-I, and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Industrial Tribunal.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the management of Ramagundam-I Division (Workshop) of Singareni Collieries Company Limited was justified in refusing to employ Shri D. Shanker, Electrician Category JV as fitter Category V in contract making job from May, 1969? If not, to what relief is he entitled?”

[No. 7/39/70-LRJI.]

नई दिल्ली, 6 अप्रैल, 1971

का० आ० 3089 —यतः हेंद्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, उ कघर कोशागुड़म कोलियरीज (आंध्र प्रदेश) से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

और यतः, हेंद्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करा वालीय समझौती है ;

यतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-का और धारा 10 की उधारा (1) नं. खण्ड (ब) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, हेंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है, जिपके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री टी० चन्द्रगुप्त रेड्डी होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय अफजल लौड, तिलक रोड, रामकोटे, हैदराबाद-1 होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त औद्योगिक अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

#### अनुसूची

“क्या सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, की रामागुड़म-1 डिवीजन (वर्कशाप) के प्रवन्ध मण्डल का श्री टी० शंकर, बिजली-मिस्ट्री प्रवर्ग-4 को मई, 1969 से सम्पर्क स्थापन कार्य में फिटर प्रवर्ग-5 के रूप में नियोजित करने से इन्कार करना न्यायोचित था ? यदि नहीं तो वह किस अनुतोष का हकदार है ?”

[सं० 7/39/70-एल०४००-२]

New Delhi, the 7th April 1971

**S.O. 3090.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Hindustan Lalpath Colliery, Chandrapur (Maharashtra) and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Labour Court, Jabalpur, constituted under section 7 of the said Act.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the strike resorted to by the Maharashtra Pradesh Rashtriya Koyalakhan Kamgar Sangh, Chandrapur from the 13th April, 1970 to the 25th April, 1970 in the Hindusthan Lalpath Colliery, Post Office Chandrapur was legal?”.

[No. 1/42/70-LR: II.]

नई दिल्ली, 7 अप्रैल, 1971

का० आ० 3090.—यतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उत्तरदाद अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान लालपेथ कोलियरी, चन्द्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र) के प्रबन्ध मण्डल से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करता बांधनीय समझती है।

यतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन ऐन्द्रीय अम न्यायालय, जबलपुर को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

#### अनुसूची

“क्या हिन्दुस्तान लालपेथ कोलियरी, डाकघर चन्द्रपुर में 13 अप्रैल, 1970 से 25 अप्रैल, 1970 तक महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश राष्ट्रीय कोयला खदान कामगार संघ, चन्द्रपुर द्वारा की गई हड़नाल बैध थी?”

[सं० 1/42/70-एल० आर०-2]

S.O. 3091.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Post Office Kothagudem Collieries (Andhra Pradesh) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Shri T. Chandrasekhara Reddy, as Presiding Officer with headquarters at Afzal Lodge, Tilak Road, Ramkote, Hyderabad-1, and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Industrial Tribunal.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Morgans Pit, Belampalli Division of Messrs Singareni Collieries Company Limited is justified in laying off without

wages the workmen, whose names are given in the Annexure, on the 3rd November, 1969 and the 11th November, 1969 respectively? If not, to what relief are they entitled?".

#### ANNEXURE

*Names of workers laid off on 3rd November, 1969.*

1. Shri Nakka Sailoo
2. Shri Soppari Bheemaiah
3. Shri Gurram Ankuloo
4. Shri Soppadandi Bala Posham
5. Shri Gosik Gattaiah
6. Shri B. Dasu
7. Shri Mañthena Komaraih
8. Shri Ghoppadandi Rayabosu
9. Shri Senigarap Balaiah
10. Shri Lalammad

*Names of workers laid off on 11th November, 1969*

1. Shri Kudre Lingaiah
2. Shri Angadari Lasumaiah
3. Shri G. Mallaiah
4. Shri Kafhula Rayalingu
5. Shri Chipparsi Ankuloo
6. Shri Errala Rajam
7. Shri Mekala Rajesham
8. Shri Penchala Laxmaiah
9. Shri Mukkera Ramaiah
10. Shri Sangam Gattu
11. Shri Konkula Gattaiah
12. Shri Nagula Lingaiah
13. Shri Elpula Lasumaiah
14. Shri Ennaprreddi Narayana
15. Shri Kalvala Rajam
16. Shri Bingi Nambaiah
17. Shri Buddarth Kistaih
18. Shri Arimadla Dharmaiah
19. Shri Gadangi Narsaiah
20. Shri Bandi Rajam
21. Shri Kapurap Mallaiah
22. Shri Chilmula Ashaloo
23. Shri Mudimadgula Raja
24. Shri Asala Sailoo
25. Shri Thelkuntla Muthaiah
26. Shri Juttu Bahaiah
27. Shri Dega Mallaiah
28. Shri Boddula Sailoo.

[No. 7/16/70-LR. II.]

का० शा० २०७।—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में सिगरेनो कोलियरीज कम्पनी लि०, डाकघर कोठागुर्दम कोलियरीज (आन्ध्र-प्रदेश) के प्रबन्ध से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक शौधोगिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

और यतः न्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है।

अतः, अब, श्रीधोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-क और धारा 10 को उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा एक श्रीधोगिक अधिकारण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री टी० अन्द्र-सेखर रेडी होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय अफजल लौज, तिलक रोड, रामकोटे, हैदराबाद-1 होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त श्रीधोगिक अधिकारण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

### अनुसूची

“क्या मैंसर्स सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कं० लि० के मोर्गन्स पिट, बेलमपल्ली प्रभाग के प्रबन्ध मण्डल द्वारा उन श्रमिकों की जिनके नाम उपावद्ध में दिये गये हैं, अमशः 3 नवम्बर, 1969 और 11 नवम्बर, 1969 को बिना मजदूरी के कामबन्दी की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं तो वे किस अनुतोष के हकदार हैं।”

### उपाधन

श्रमिकों के नाम जिन्हें 3 नवम्बर, 1969 को जबरी छुट्टी पर बिठा दिया गया।

- 1 श्री नक्का सेलू
- 2 श्री सोप्पारी मीमाइश्वाह
- 3 श्री बुर्म अजुलू
- 4 श्री सोप्पाइंदी बाला पोशम
- 5 श्री मोसिक गट्टदश्वाह
- 6 श्री बी० वसु
- 7 श्री मंथेना कोमारहश्वाह
- 8 श्री घापाहांडी रायाबासु
- 9 श्री सेनोगारप बालाइश्वाह
- 10 श्री लालामनद

उन श्रमिकों के नाम जिन्हें 11 नवम्बर, 1969 को जबरी छुट्टी पर बिठा दिया गया।

- 1 श्री कुडरे लिंगाइश्वाह
- 2 श्री अंगादारी लासुमाइश्वाह
- 3 श्री जी० मालाइश्वाह
- 4 श्री काथुला रायालिगु
- 5 श्री चिप्पारी अंकुज
- 6 श्री इरला राजाम
- 7 श्री मेकाला राजेशम
- 8 श्री पेंचाला लक्ष्माइश्वाह
- 9 श्री मुक्केरा रामाइश्वाह
- 10 श्री संगम गटूटू
- 11 श्री कांकुला गट्टाइश्वाह

- 12 श्री नगुला लिंगगाइश्वाह
- 13 श्री एलपुला लासुमाइश्वाह
- 14 श्री इन्नाप्रेड्डी नारायण
- 15 श्री कलवासा राजम
- 16 श्री विंगी नामबाड्याह
- 17 श्री बुद्धार्थ किस्ठाइह
- 18 श्री अरिमाड्सा धर्माइयाह
- 19 श्री गडंगी नरसाइश्वाह
- 20 श्री बंडी राजम
- 21 श्री कपुराय मल्लाइश्वाह
- 22 श्री चिलमुला ग्रथाल
- 23 श्री मुदीमावगुला राजा
- 24 श्री असाला सेत्क
- 25 श्री थेलकुठला मुथाइश्वाह।
- 26 श्री जुटु बनाइश्वाह
- 27 श्री डेगा मल्लाआइयाह
- 28 श्री बुट्टला सेलू।

[सं० 7/16/70-एल० मा० २]

New Delhi, the 12th April 1971

**S.O. 3092.**—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Post Office Kothagudem Collieries (Andhra Pradesh) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Shri T. Chandrasekhara Reddy, as Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Afzal Lodge, Tilak Road, Ramkote, Hyderabad-1, and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Industrial Tribunal.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Ramagundam Division No. II, No. 7 Incline was justified in not paying incentive bonus to the workmen in No. 7 Incline retrospectively with effect from May, 1969? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?”.

[No. 7/40/70-LR. II.]

नई दिल्ली, 12 अप्रैल, 1971

**का० आ० 3092.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसुची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में सिगरेनी कोलियरीज़ कम्पनी लिमिटेड, डाकघर कोथागुड्डे कोलियरीज़ (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक श्रीदोगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

श्रीर. पत: केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है;

अतः, अब, ग्रौद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-क श्रीर धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा एक ग्रौद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिस के पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री टी० चन्द्रशेखर रेड्डी हैंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय अफजल लौज, तिलक रोड, रामकोटे, हैदराबाद-1 होगा श्रीर उक्त विवाद को उक्त ग्रौद्योगिक अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

### अनुसूची

“क्या सिंगरेनी कॉलिपरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, रामागुडम डिवीजन नं० 2, नं० 6 इन्क्ताइन के प्रबन्ध सण्डल का नं० 7 इन्क्ताइन के कर्मकारों को, भूतलक्षी प्रभाव से मई, 1969 से प्रोत्साहन बोनस न देना न्यायोनित था? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष के हकदार हैं?

[सं० 7/40/70-एल० आर०-2]

S.O. 3023.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Khas Joyrampur Colliery of Messrs. Joyrampur Colliery Company Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed :

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No 2), Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Khas Joyrampur Colliery of Messrs Khas Joyrampur Colliery Company Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad, in stopping the following workmen, from work from the dates noted against each, is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled?

Sl. No.	Name of the workmen	Designation	Date of stoppage
1	Ram Adhar Singh . . . . .	Pump Khalasi	13-9-70
2	Gouri Shankar Singh . . . . .	Do.	27-9-70
3	Nageshwar Singh . . . . .	Do.	20-9-70
4	Sawalia Singh . . . . .	Do.	13-9-70
5	Ram Nath Singh . . . . .	Do.	13-9-70
6	Shyama Pada Chakraborty . . . . .	Do.	13-9-70
7	Balram Deo . . . . .	Do.	13-9-70
8	Amaldeo Roy . . . . .	Timber Prop Mazdoor	13-9-70
9	Kawal Deo Singh . . . . .	Pump Khalasi	13-9-70
10	Prabhu Nath Singh . . . . .	Do.	20-9-70
11	Dhanesh Prasad . . . . .	Do.	13-9-70

का० आ० 3093.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिष्टिष्ट विषयों के बारे में मैसर्स जोयरामपुर कोलियरी कम्पनी लिमिटेड, डाकघर भरिया, जिला धनबाद की खास जोयरामपुर कोलियरी के प्रबन्ध से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक ग्रौचोगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना चाहनीय समझती है;

अतः, अब, ग्रौचोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (८) धारा प्रदत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतदद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्रौचोगिक अधिकरण (संख्या 2) धनबाद, को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

### अनुसूची

“अया मैसर्स खास जोयरामपुर कोलियरी कम्पनी लिमिटेड, डाकघर भरिया, जिला धनबाद की खास जोयरामपुर कोलियरी के प्रबन्धमंडल की निम्नलिखित कर्मकारों को उनके नामों के सामने दी गई तारीखों से काम करते से रोकने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष के हकदार हैं?

क्रम संख्या	कर्मकारों के नाम	पदनाम	काम करने से रोकने की तारीख
1.	राम अधर सिंह	पम्प खलासी	13-9-70
2.	गौरी शंकर सिंह	यथोपरि	27-9-70
3.	नगेश्वर सिंह	यथोपरि	20-9-70
4.	सवालिया सिंह	यथोपरि	13-9-70
5.	राम नाथ सिंह	यथोपरि	13-9-70
6.	श्यामा पादा चक्रवर्ती	यथोपरि	13-9-70
7.	बलराम देव	यथोपरि	13-9-70
8.	अमलदेव रौय	टिम्बर/प्रोप मज़दूर	13-9-70
9.	कवल देव सिंह	पम्प खलासी	13-9-70
10.	प्रभु नाथ सिंह	यथोपरि	20-9-70
11.	धनेश प्रसाद	यथोपरि	13-9-70

New Delhi, the 15th April 1971

**S.O. 3094.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Banksimulia 7/8 Pits Colliery of Messrs Bengal Coal Company Limited, Post Office Dishergarh, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the management of Banksimulia 7/8 Pits of Messrs Bengal Coal Company Limited, Post Office Dishergarh, District Burdwan was justified in dismissing Shri Ramjan Mia, Underground Trammer 7/8 Pits of Banksimulia Colliery from the 28th July, 1970? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”.

[No. 6/97/70-LR. II.]

नई दिल्ली, 15 अप्रैल, 1971

**का०ग्रा० 3094.**—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपावद्ध अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट विषयों के बारे में मैसर्स बंगाल कोल कम्पनी सिमिटेड की बैंकसिमुलिया 7/8 पिट्स कोलियरी, डाकघर दीशेरगढ़, जिला बर्देवान के प्रबन्ध मण्डल से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक श्रीद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद का न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है;

अतः, अब, श्रीद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) का धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ब) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रीद्योगिक अधिकरण, कलकत्ता का न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

#### अनुसूची

“क्या मैसर्स बंगाल कोल कम्पनी लिं, डाकघर दीशेरगढ़, जिला तरंगान की बैंकसिमुलिया 7/8 पिट्स के प्रबन्ध मण्डल द्वारा बैंकसिमुलिया कोलियरी के 7/8 पिट्स के श्री रमजान मिया, अन्डर ग्राउण्ड ट्रैमर को 28 जुलाई, 1970 से पदच्युत करना न्यायोचित था? यदि नहीं तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?”

[सं० 6/97/70-एल० आर०-2]

New Delhi, the 16th April 1971

**S.O. 3095.**—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Bhowra Colliery of Messrs. Oriental Coal Company Limited, Post Office Bhowra, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refer the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

#### SCHEDULE

- (i) Whether the management of Bhowra Colliery of Messrs. Oriental Coal Company Limited, Post Office Bhowra, District Dhanbad, was justified in refusing to pay Shri Bhola Nath Singh, Bleeching Powder Mazdoor, the wages of Category-I as per recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry with effect from the 15th August, 1970? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?
- (ii) Whether the said management was justified in stopping the said workman from work with effect from the 11th September, 1970? If not, to what relief is he entitled?"

[No. 2/170/70-LRII.]

U. MAHABALA RAO, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 अप्रैल, 1971

का० आ० 3095.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपावड़ अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट विशेषों के बारे में मैतर्स अरियंडल कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, आकधर भोरा, जिला धनबाद की भोरा कोलियरी के प्रबन्ध से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

अतः अब यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णय के लिए निर्देशित करना वांछनीय समझती है;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) धारा प्रदृष्ट शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (संख्या 2), धनबाद की न्यायनिर्णय के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

#### अनुसूची

- (i) "कशा मैतर्स अरियंडल कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, आकधर भोरा, जिला धनबाद की भोरा कोलियरी के प्रबन्धमण्डल का, श्री भोला नाथ सिंह, छलीचं पाउडर मजदूर को 15 अगस्त, 1970 से कोपला खनन उद्योग सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय मजदूरी बोर्ड को सिकारिशों के अनुसार प्रवर्ग-1 की मजदूरी देने से इनकार करना न्यायोचित था? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?
- (ii) कशा उक्त प्रबन्धमण्डल का उक्त कर्मकार को 11 सितम्बर, 1970 से काम करने से रोकना न्यायोचित था? यदि नहीं, तो वह किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?

[संख्या 2 170/70-एल०आर०-2]

पू. महाबल राव, उप सचिव।

(Department of Rehabilitation)  
(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)

New Delhi, the 29th March 1971

**S.O. 3096.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (I) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. S. Kini as Asstt. Settlement Officer for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such officers by or under the said Act with effect from the fore-noon of the 9th March, 1971.

[No. 8/1/AGZ/67.]

(पुनर्जीवन विभाग)  
(मुख्य बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त कार्यालय)

इदिल्ली 29 मार्च, 1971

**एस० ओ० ३०९६.**—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (मुश्विजा तथा पुनर्जीवित) अधिनियम 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 3 को उपधारा (1) की प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री बी० एस० किनी को 9-3-1971 पूर्वाह्न से सहायक बन्दोबस्त अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है, ताकि वे उन कार्यों को कर सकें जो सहायक बन्दोबस्त अधिकारी के पद के लिए निर्धारित किये गये हैं।

[सं० 8/1/ए०जी०जै८०/67]

**S.O. 3097.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (I) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950, the Central Government hereby appoints for the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, Shri B. S. Kini, Assistant Settlement Officer, in the office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Bombay, as Assistant Custodian of Evacuee Property for the purpose of discharging the duties assigned to such Assistant Custodians by or under the said Act with immediate effect.

[No. 8/1/AGZ/67.]

**एस० ओ० ३०९७**—निष्कान्त सम्पत्ति अधिनियम 1950 के भाग 6 के उपभाग (1) की प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रादेशिक बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त कार्यालय घर्मबई के श्री बी० एस० किनी सहायक बन्दोबस्त अधिकारी को तत्काल ही महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मैसूर, केरला, तथा तामिल नाडु राज्यों के लिए निष्क्रिय सहायक अभिरक्षक नियुक्त किया है ताकि वे उन कार्यों को कर सकें जो उपरोक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सहायक अभिरक्षक के पद के लिए निर्धारित हैं।

[संख्या 8/1/ए०जी०जै८०/67]

New Delhi, the 6th April 1971

**S.O. 3098.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950, the Central Government hereby appoints for the State of Uttar Pradesh, Shri B. P. Maithani, Managing Officer at Patna under the Regional Settlement Commissioner (Central), New Delhi, as Assistant Custodian for the purpose of discharging the duties assigned to such Asstt. Custodian by or under the said Act, with immediate effect.

[No. 7/85/ARG/64.]

इदिल्ली, 6 अप्रैल, 1971

**एस० ओ० ३०९८.**—निष्कान्त सम्पत्ति प्रकासन अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 6 की उपरा० (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा केन्द्रीय बन्दो-

बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), नई दिल्ली के अधीन पटना में प्रबन्ध अधिकारी श्री बी० पी० मथानी को उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में सहायक अभिरक्षक के काय को पूरा करने के लिये उपर्युक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अन्तर्गत तत्काल प्रभाव से सहायक अभिरक्षक नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० 7(5) ए० आर० जी०/64]

**S.O. 3099.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (No. 44 of 1954) the Central Government hereby appoints with immediate effect Shri G. S. Masand, Asstt. Settlement Officer in the office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner (Central), New Delhi, as Managing Officer for the custody, management and disposal of Compensation Pool properties in the States of U.P., Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana.

[No. 8/85/56-Comp.I.]

**एस० ओ० 3099.**—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर एवं पुनर्वास) अधिनियम 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 16 की उपधारा 2 के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा क्षेत्रीय बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), नई दिल्ली के कार्यालय में सहायक बन्दोबस्त अधिकारी श्री जी० एस० मसंद को उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, उडीसा, राजस्थान, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा हरियाणा राज्यों में मुश्वावजा पूल की सम्पत्तियों की अभिरक्षा, प्रबन्ध तथा उनके निपटारे के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से प्रबन्ध अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० 8/85/56 कम्प I]

**S.O. 3100.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (I) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri U. N. Sharma, Secretary, Relief & Rehabilitation, Government of Himachal Pradesh as Custodian of Evacuee Property for the State of Himachal Pradesh for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed on Custodian by or under the said Act, with immediate effect.

[No. 10/10/Admn. II/71.]

**का० ओ० 3100.**—निष्कांत सम्पत्ति प्रशासन अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का 31) के भाग 6 के अनु भाग (1) की प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य के सहायता तथा पुनर्वास संिद्ध श्री य० एन० शर्मा को तत्काल ही निष्कांत सम्पत्ति अभिरक्षक हिमाचल प्रदेश नियुक्त करती है ताकि वे उन कार्यों को कर सकें जो अभिरक्षक के पद के प्रति उपरोक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लगाए गए हैं।

[संख्या 10/10 एडम्न II/71]

New Delhi, the 27th April 1971

**S.O. 3101.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a), Sub-Section (2) of Section 16 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, the Central Government hereby appoints for the Union Territory of Delhi, Shri Sardar Lal, Assistant Custodian in the office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner, New Delhi, as Managing Officer for the custody, management and disposal of compensation pool with immediate effect.

[No. 7/1/ARG/62.]

नई दिल्ली 27 अप्रैल, 1971

एस० ओ० 3101.—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (मुश्ताविजा तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 के भाग 16 अनुभाग (2) खंड (9) की प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रादेशिक बन्दोबस्तु आयुक्त कार्यालय नई दिल्ली के सहायक निष्कातं सम्पत्ति अभिरक्षक श्री सरदारी लाल को संघीय क्षेत्र दिल्ली के लिए तत्काल ही प्रबन्ध अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है ताकि वे मुश्ताविजा भंडार की अभिरक्षा, प्रबन्ध तथा निपटारा कर सकें।

[संख्या 7/1/ए० आर०जी/62]

New Delhi, the 29th July 1971

S.O. 3102.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints for the State of Mysore Shri N. D. Koparde, Tahsildar of the Mysore Government as Managing Officer for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such officers by or under the said Act, with immediate effect.

[No. 2(9)/Spl.Cell/CSC/69.]

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 1971

एस० ओ० 3102—विस्थापित (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 3, उपधारा (1) की प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसूर राज्य के लिये, मैसूर राज्य के तहसीलदार श्री एन० डी० कोपारडे को तत्काल ही प्रबन्ध अधिकारी के पद पर नियुक्त करती है, ताकि वे उन कार्यों को कर सकें जो कि इस अधिनियम के द्वारा या अन्तर्गत ऐसे अधिकारियों के लिये निर्धारित किये गये हैं।

[पं० 2(9) स्पैशल सेल्सी० एस० ३०६९]

S.O. 3103.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri V. H. Islur, M.A.S. Class I (Junior Scale) Officer of the Mysore Government as Asstt. Settlement Commissioner for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such officers by or under the said Act with immediate effect.

[No. 2(9)/Spl.Cell/CSC/69.]  
JANKI NATH,

Settlement Commissioner & Ex-officio Under Secy.

एस० ओ० 3103—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 3, उपधारा (1) की प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार तत्काल ही मैसूर राज्य के श्री वी० एच० सश्त्रलूर, एम० ए० एस० प्रथम श्रेणी (कनिष्ठ श्रेणी) अधिकारी के सहायक बन्दोबस्तु आयुक्त नियुक्त करती है ताकि वे उन कार्यों को कर सकें जो कि इस अधिनियम के द्वारा या उस के अन्तर्गत ऐसे अधिकारियों के पद के लिये निर्धारित किये गये हैं।

[संख्या 2(9)/स्पैशल सेल/सी०एस० सी०/69]

जानकी नाथ,

बन्दोबस्तु आयुक्त तथा पदेन अद्वार सचिव।

(Department of Rehabilitation)

[Office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner (Central)]

New Delhi, the 24th April 1971

**S.O. 3104.**—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Section 34(3) of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), I, Gulab L. Ajwani, Regional Settlement Commissioner (C) hereby delegate to Shri A. L. Bahl, Settlement Officer the powers to decide cases falling under Sub-Section (b) of Section 9 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

[No. 17(1)/RSC(C)/Admn./71.]

GULAB L. AJWANI,  
Regional Settlement Commissioner (C).

(पुनर्वास विभाग )

[क्षेत्रीय बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त (मध्य०) का कार्यालय]

ई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 1971

**का० आ० 3104—**विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 31 (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं, गुलाब एल० अजवानी, क्षेत्रीय बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त (सी), इसके द्वारा विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम 1954 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (इ) के अन्तर्गत आते वाले मामलों का निर्णय करने के लिए त्रपती शक्तियां श्री ए० ए० न० बहल, बन्दोबस्त अधिकारी को सौंपता हूँ।

[संलग्न 17 (1) आर० एस० मी० (सी०) /एडमन०/71]

गुलाब एल० अजवानी,  
क्षेत्रीय बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त (सी०)।

DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS

Cost and Works Accountants

New Delhi, the 24th June 1971

**S.O. 3105.**—In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 (23 of 1959), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Company Law Administration), G.S.R. No. 612, dated the 25th May, 1959, namely:—

In the said notification for item 4 and the entry relating thereto, the following item and entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"4. Northern India Regional Constituency:

Comprising the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the Union territories of Chandigarh and Delhi."

[No. 9/2/71-IGC.]

M. C. VARMA, Under Secy.

कर्मनी कार्य विभाग

(लागत और संकर्म लेखापाल )

नई दिल्ली, 24 जून, 1971

**का०आ० 3105.**—लागत और संकर्म लेखापाल प्रधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का 23) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (2) के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत सरकार के भत्तपूर्व वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय (कम्पनी विधि प्रणालन विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं०सा०का०नि० 612 तारीख 25 मई, 1959 में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित संशोधन और करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में पद 4 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के लिए निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टि प्रतिस्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात्:—

“4 उत्तरी भारत प्रादेशिक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जिसमें हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, पंजाब, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्य तथा चंडीगढ़ और दिल्ली के संघ राज्यक्षेत्र समाविष्ट है।”

[सं० 9/2/71—आई०जी०सी०]

एम० सी० वर्मा, अवर सचिव।

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE**

(Department of Culture)

New Delhi, the 25th June 1971

**S.O. 3106.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (I) of article 290 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the following instruments shall be executed on his behalf by the Joint Director General Archaeological Survey in the absence of the Director General from the headquarters, namely:—

“All contracts & other instruments relating to the execution of works and repairs to protected monuments and other unmoveable property.”

[No. 5/71/71-CAI(I).]

SARAN SINGH, Under Secy.

शिरो तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय

(संस्कृति विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 25 जून, 1971

**एस० औ० 3106.**—संविधान के परिलेद 299 की धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राष्ट्रपति यह निवेश करते हैं कि उनकी और से मुख्यालय से महानिदेशक की अनुपस्थिति में निम्नलिखित दस्तावजों का निष्पादन संयुक्त महानिदेशक पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किया जाएगा, अर्थात्,

“संरक्षित स्मारकों और अन्य अचल सम्पत्ति की मरम्मत और कार्य के निष्पादन से सम्बन्धित सभी करार और अन्य दस्तावेज़।”

[संख्या 5/71/71—सी०ए० 1 (1)]

सरन सिंह, अवर सचिव।

## MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

## (Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 9th July 1971

**S.O. 3107.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of section 63 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (4 of 1939), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. 39-TAG(8)/70 dated the 29th December, 1970, the Central Government hereby specifies the amount mentioned in column (2) of the Table below as the amount to be deposited by way of security by every applicant for a permit in respect of the class of vehicles specified in the corresponding entry in column (1) of the said Table and further specifies that the amount of security shall be paid in cash:—

TABLE

Class of vehicles	Amount of security
(1)	(2)
	Rs.
1. Tourist Motor Cab.	500.00
2. Tourist omnibus with passenger capacity not exceeding 29.	1000.00
3. Tourist omnibus with passenger capacity exceeding 29.	1500.00

2. This notification shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

[File No. 39-TAG(8)/70.]

B. S. SINGH, Deputy Secy.

## नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय

## (परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई, 1971

**का० आ० 3107**—मोटरगाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 (1939 का 4) की धारा 63 की उपधारा (8) का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के नौवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना सं० टी ए जी (8)/70 दिनांक 29 दिसम्बर 1970 के अधिकमण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एसद्वारा निम्नलिखित सारणी के कालम 2 में दी गयी राशि को उस राशि के रूप में उल्लिखित करती है जो उपरोक्त सारणी के कालम (1) की संगत प्रविष्टि में उल्लिखित वर्ग की मोटर गाड़ीयों के लिए परमिट के प्रत्येक आवेदक द्वारा जमानत के रूप में जमा की जानी है और यह श्री उल्लिखित करती है कि जमानत की यह राशि रोकड़ में अदा की जाएगी:—

## सारणी

मोटर गाड़ी का वर्ग	जमानत की राशि
1	2
1. पर्यटक मोटर केब	500.00 रु०
2. पर्यटक ओम्बिन्बस जिसकी यात्री-क्षमता 29 से अधिक न हो	1000.00 रु०
3. पर्यटक ओम्बिन्बस जिसकी यात्री-क्षमता 29 से अधिक हो	1500.00 रु०

यह अधिसूचना इसके सरकारी गजट में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[सं० 39—टी ए जी (8)/70]  
व्री० एस० सिंह, उप सचिव।

## CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, COCHIN

(PRODUCE CESS)

Cochin, 11th March, 1971

**S.O. 3108.**—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under Section 2(a) of the Produce Cess Act, 1966 (15 of 1966), read with Government of India Notification GSR 884 dated 26-3-69 and in supersession of this Collectorate's Notification Nos. 1/70-Central Excises dated 2-2-70 and 5/70 (Produce Cess) dated 25-4-70, I, L. S. Marthandam, Collector of Customs & Central Excise, Cochin, hereby authorise the Central Excise Officers specified in column (3) of the Table hereto annexed to exercise within their jurisdiction, the powers of the "Collector" under the Produce Cess Act enumerated in column (1) thereof, subject to the limitations specified in column 4 of the said Table in regard to matters indicated under column (2).

## TABLE

Section of the Produce Cess Act	In regard to	Rank of Officer	Limitation, if any
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7	Furnishing particulars about the Mill.	Superintendent of Central Excise.	Full powers
8	Submission of monthly returns.	Do.	Do.
9(1) & (2)	Collection of Cess	Do.	Do.
12(8)(b) & (c)	Recovery of sums due.	Do.	Do.
13(1) and (2)	Power to inspect Mills etc.	Officer not below the rank of Inspector of Central Excise.	Do.
16	Adjudication of offences etc.	Assistant Collector of Central Excise.	Do.
18	Composition of offences	Do.	Do.

[No. 1/71(Produce Cess.)]

L. S. MARTHANDAM,  
Collector.

सीमाशुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन कर कलक्टरी, कोचिन

(उत्पत्ति उपकर)

कोचिन, 11 मार्च, 1971

**एस० ओ० 3108.**—उत्पत्ति उपकर अधिनियम, 1966 (1966 के 15वां) के अनुभाग 2 (अ), भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना जी०एस०आर० 884 ता० 26-3-69 और इस लक्टरी की अधिसूचना सं० 1/70-केन्द्रीय उत्पादन कर ता० 2-2-70 और 5/70 (उत्पत्ति उपकर) ता० 25-4-70 का अभिलंबन करते हुए, मैं कोचिन आशुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन कर का कलक्टर (समाहर्ता) एल०एस० मातीन्डम, मुझ पर प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन कर के अफसरों को प्रमाणित करता हूँ कि वे अपने क्षेत्रीयाधिकार पर नीचे दी गयी सारणी के अनुसार अधिकारों का प्रयोग करें।

## सारणी

उत्पत्ति उपकर अधिकार का नियम का भाग	के संबंध में	प्रफसर की श्रेणी	सीमायें हैं तो
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7	त्रिकल के बारे में विवरण प्रस्तुत करना	के०उ०कर का अधीक्षक	पूरा अधिकार
8	मासिक विवरणियां प्रस्तुत	"	"
9 (1) और (2)	उपकर जमाना	"	"
12(ए) (बी) और (सी)	बचे रकम की पुनः प्राप्ति	"	"
13 (1) और (2)	व्यय के निरीक्षण का अधिकार केन्द्रीय उत्पादन कर के निरीक्षक	"	"
16	अपराध आदि का निर्णय करना	केन्द्रीय उत्पादन कर के सहायक समाहर्ता	"
18	अपराधों का जटाव	"	"

[सं० / 71(उत्पत्ति उपकर)]

एल० एस० मात्निन, समाहर्ता।

## CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, M.P. &amp; VIDARBHA

## CENTRAL EXCISE

Nagpur, the 20th May 1971

**S.O. 3109.**—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under rule 5 of the C. Ex. Rules, 1944, I hereby empower the C. Ex. Officers specified in column 2 of the sub-joined table to exercise within their jurisdiction and in relation to the assessees governed by the provisions of chapter VII-A of the said rules the powers of the "Collector" under the C. Ex. Rules enumerated in column 1 thereof subject to the limitations set out in column 3 of the said table.

Central Excise Rules	Assistant Collector	Limitations, if any
(1)	(2)	(3)
Rule 173G(1)(iii).	Assistant Collector of Central Excise.	To allow clearances of any excisable goods as samples in such small quantities as A. C. may approve in respect of any commodity.

[No. 3|1971.]

VIPIN MANEKLAL, Collector.

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क समाहृता भेज, भव्यप्रदेश एवं विवर्भ

(केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क)

नागपुर, 20 मई, 1971

का० आ० 3109—केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियमावली, 1944 के नियम 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैं एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित सारणी के स्तंभ 2 में दर्शाएं गए केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क अधिकारियों को अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में, उक्त नियमावली के अध्याय VII-के उपबंधोंद्वारा शासित कर निर्धारितियों से संबंधित “समाहृतों” के अधिकारों को, उक्त सारणी के स्तंभ 3 में उल्लिखित परिसीमाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, स्तंभ 1 में दर्शये गये नियमों के अंतर्गत प्रयोग में लाने का अधिकार देता हूँ :—

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियम अधिकारी की श्रेणी परिसीमाये, यदि कोई हों

(1)

(2)

(3)

नियम 172उ(1) (iii) सहायक समाहृता केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क

उत्पादन शुल्क योग्य किसी ऐसी छोटी मात्रा में नमूने के रूप में, जिसका अनुमोदन सहायक समाहृता, करे निर्मोचित प्रदान करना।

[सं० 3/1971]

विधीन मानेकलाल, समाहृता।

**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS**

(Department of Petroleum)

New Delhi, the 27th July 1971

S.O. 3110.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines & Metals (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 4022 dated 4-12-70 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government had declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the Competent Authority, has under sub-section (1) of section 8 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, further, whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And, further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands

shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

## FOR LAYING PIPELINE FROM WELL NO. DBO TO BBA GGS I LINE

STATE: GUJARAT

DIST. KAIRA

TALUKA : MATAR

Village	S. No.	Hectare	Area	P. Arc.
NAWAGAM . . .	636/1 . . .	0	1	00
“	635 . . .	0	0	50
“	629 . . .	0	3	75
“	630/4 . . .	0	4	25
“	620 . . .	0	8	00
“	631/2 . . .	0	1	50
“	621/2 . . .	0	2	75
“	621/4 . . .	0	1	50

[No. 11(4)/71-Lab. &amp; Legis.]

## पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय

(पैट्रोलियम विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 7 जुलाई, 1971

का० आ० 3110.—यतः पैट्रोलियम, पाइप लाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय (पैट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना का० आ० सं० 4022 तारीख 4-12-70 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिलाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

ओर यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

ओर आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना के संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का निश्चय किया है।

प्रब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिलाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

ओर, आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय तेस ओर प्रातिकर्त्ता संघों में, सभी बंधकों से मुक्त रूप में, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगी।

## अनुत्तरी

मुम्रा संव्या वी डो ओं सं वी वी ए, जो जा एम लाइन तक पाइपलाइन विभाने के लिए  
राज्य—गुजरात ज़िला—केश तालूका—मातार

गाव	मर्वेश्वर संव्या	हेक्टर	ए. आर्टि ए	पी. ए. आर्टि
नवागाव	636/1	0	1	00
	635	0	0	50
	629	0	3	75
	630/4	0	4	25
	620	0	8	00
	631/2	0	1	50
	621/2	0	2	75
	621/4	0	1	50

[सं. 11(4)/71 लेबर एण्ड लेजिस]

New Delhi, the 22nd July 1971

S.O. 3111.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest for the transport of Petroleum from Sanand-28 to Sananad-15 in Kalol oil field Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Baroda-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

## SCHEDULE

For line from well No. 51121-28 (SII) to well head installation at sanand 15

STATE: GUJARAT DIST: MEHSANA TALUKA: KALOL

Village	S.	No.	Hectare	Are	P. Are
JETHALAJ			504	0	1
"			466	0	10
"			467	0	6
"			461	0	7
"			459	0	0
"			458	0	21
"			457/2	0	67
					51

[No. 11(4)/71-Lab. &amp; Legis.]

नई दिल्ली, 22 जुलाई, 1971

का० आ० 3111—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कलोल तेल क्षेत्र सानद-28 से सानद-15 तक पैद्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा विभाई जानी चाहिए ।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद् पावन अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग को अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है;

अतः, अब, पैद्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आवश्यक प्रत्यक्ष द्वारा घोषित किया है ।

बास्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षय सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देख-भाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा ।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट; यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह मह आहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिशः ही या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की माफत ।

### अनुसूची

कुम्भा संख्या 28 (एस II) से सानद-15 पर कूप मुख संस्थान तक पाइपलाइन के लिए

राज्य—गुजरात

ज़िला—महसाना

तालुका—कालोल

गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हैक्टर	ए आर ई	पी० ए० आर ई०
जेठालाज	504	0	1	32
"	486	0	10	36
"	467	0	6	10
"	461	0	7	20
"	459	0	0	50
"	458	0	21	67
"	45712	0	4	51

[संख्या 11(4)/71 लेबर एण्ड लेजिस]

S.O. 3112.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Old-Temp. G.G.S. III to New-Permanent G.G.S. III in Kalol oil field Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the Land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying to the pipelines under the land to the Component Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Boroda-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

#### SCHEDULE

For line from tem. old GGS III to permanent new GGS III

STATE: GUJARAT

DIST: MESHANA

TALUKA: KADI

Village	Sl. No.	Hectare	Are	P. Are
Ambavpura	127	0	12	80

[No. 11(4)/71-Lab. & Legis.]

का० आ० 3114—यतः देव्यीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कलोल तेल सेव में पुराने-स्थाई जी जी एस से नये-स्थाई जी जी एस-III तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा विद्धाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद-पायदृ अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 को उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केव्यीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बास्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबन्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाश्न बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देख-भाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट, यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह आहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिशः हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

## अनुसूची

पुराने अस्थाई जी जी एस III से नये स्थाई जी जी एस III तक पाइपलाइन के लिए

राज्य—गुजरात

जिला—महमाना

तालुका—काढी

गांव

सर्वेक्षण सख्ता हैक्टर ए आर ई

पी० ए० आर

अम्बवपुरा

127

0

12

80

[सख्ता 11(4)/71-लेवर एण्ड लेजिस.]

**S.O. 3113.**—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Sanand-32 to Sanand-15 in Kalol oil field Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the Land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Baroda-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

## SCHEDULE

For line from well No sanand 32 (SIG) to well head installation sanand 15

STATE: GUJARAT

DIST: MEHSANA

TALUKA: KALOL

Village	S. No.	Hectare	Arc	P. Arc
JETHALA	346	0	3	96
„	345	0	8	95

[No. 11(4)/71-Lab. &amp; Legis.]

M. V. S. PRASADA RAU, Under Secy.

का० आ० 3113.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कलोल तेल क्षेत्र में सनंद 32 से सनंद 15 तक ऐंट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए वाहनलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक स आयोग द्वारा विभाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होती है कि देसी लाइनों की विभाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पावद्ध अनुसूची में अण्णत भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

यतः, अब, ऐंट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अविनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 को उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आवश्यक एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बताने कि उक्त भूमि में हितयद्वयी व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन विभाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देव-भाल प्रभाग मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और एपा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट : यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उक्ती सुनवाई व्यक्तिशः हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायों की मार्फत।

### अधिसूची

कुमां संवया सानंद 32 (एस पर्सी जी) से सनंद 15 पर लूप मध्य संस्थान तक अंदर लाइन के लिए।

राज्य—गुजरात

जिला—महसाना

तालुका—कलोल

गांव	सर्वेक्षण संख्या	हिटर	प्रमार्दी	पी ए प्रार्दी
जेठ लाल	346	0	3	96
"	345	0	8	05

[संख्या 11 (4)/71-लेकर एच लेजिस]

म० वै० शिव प्रसाद राव, अवर सचिव।

## MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

New Delhi, the 20th July 1971

**S.O. 3114.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power No. EL.II. 28(15) 67, dated the 28th November, 1969, as amended from time to time, the Central Government hereby constitutes, until further orders, the Central Electricity Authority consisting of the following members, namely:—

1. Shri A. K. Ghose, Vice-Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing), New Delhi.
2. Shri P. N. Jain, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), New Delhi.
3. Shri L. J. Manjrekar, Joint Secretary, and Legal Adviser, Ministry of Law, New Delhi.
4. Shri B. R. R. Iyengar, Member (HE), Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing), New Delhi.
5. Shri B. N. Ojha, Member (Thermal), Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing), New Delhi.
6. Shri A. F. Couto, Director (FE&P), Ministry of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi.

and

appoints Shri A. K. Ghose as Chairman of the said Authority.

[No. EL.II.28(9)/71.]

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 1971

**एस०ओ० 3114.**—विधत प्रदाय अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 54) की धारा 3 के द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए और सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय भारत सरकार की उम्मीद-समय पर संशोधित अधिवृत्ता संघया ई०एल० दो-२८ (15) 67, दिनांकित 28-11-1969 का अधिकार करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इतन्हारा प्रतेर आदेश होते तक, केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की स्थापना करती है। जिसमें निम्नलिखित सदस्य होंगे :—

1. श्री ए०के० घोष, उपाध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत प्राप्ति, (विद्युत संकंघ), नई दिल्ली।
2. श्रीपी०ए० जैन, संयुक्त सचिव, वित्त मंत्रालय, व्यव विभाग, नई दिल्ली।
3. श्री ए०ज०ज० मंजरेकर, संयुक्त सचिव और विधि सलाहकार, विधि मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली।
4. श्री बी० यार, पार, आपांगर यदस्य जल विद्युत केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग, विद्युत संकंघ), नई दिल्ली।
5. श्री बी०ए०ओक्षा, सदस्य (ताप विद्युत) केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग (विद्युत संकंघ) नई दिल्ली।
6. श्री ए०ए०क० कुटो, निदेशक (विदेशी मुद्रा और विद्युत) सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली। और श्री ए०क० घोष को उक्त प्राधिकरण का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० ई० एल० 2-28 (9)/71]

New Delhi, the 31st July 1971

**S.O. 3115.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 36 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the Central Government, in supersession of this Ministry's Notification No. EL.II.34(20)/67, dated the 21st December, 1967, hereby appoint the Director (Commercial), Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing) to be the Central Electrical Inspector in respect of the following:—

1. *Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and within the territory of Pondicherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.*
2. *Ministry of Information and Broadcasting*  
All India Radio.
3. *Ministry of Works, and Housing*  
Central Public Works Department.
4. *Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation*  
(a) Indian Meteorological Department.  
(b) Civil Aviation.
5. *Ministry of Communications*  
Overseas Communication Service.
6. *Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation), Dandakaranya Project.*
7. *Ministry of Irrigation and Power*  
Electrical Installations belonging to or under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.
8. *Ministry of Industrial Development*  
Small Scale Service Institute, Madras.
9. *Department of Atomic Energy*  
Projects, other than the Mines, belonging to or under the control of the Department of Atomic Energy.

[No. EL.II.6(11)/65.]

M. RAMANATHAN, Dy. Director (Power).

नई दिल्ली, 31 जुलाई 1971

**का० ३११५।**—भारतीय विद्युत् अधिनियम, 1910, की धारा 36 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, इस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या ई० एल० 11—34 (20)/67 दिनांक 21 दिसम्बर, 1971 के अधिकरण में एन्ड द्वारा केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग (विद्युत् स्कंध) के निदेशक (वाणिज्यिक) को, निम्नलिखित के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय विद्युत् नियुक्त के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

1. संघीय प्रबोध

मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, श्रण्डलान और निवोबार द्वीपसमूह और पांडिचेरी और दादरा और नागर हवेली के क्षेत्र के भीतर।

2. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

अधिकल भारतीय आकाशवाही।

3. निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय

केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण कार्य-विभाग।

4. पर्यटन और सिविल विमानन मंत्रालय

- (क) भारतीय मौसम विभाग ।
- (म) सिविल विमानन ।

5. संचार मंत्रालय

समुद्र पार संचार सेवा ।

6. श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (पुनर्वास विभाग )

दबाकारण्य परियोजना

7. सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय के अध्यवा उनके नियन्त्रणाधीन विद्युत प्रतिष्ठान ।

8. प्रौद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय

लघु सेवा संस्थान, मद्रास ।

9. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग को अध्यवा उनके नियन्त्रणाधीन, खानों के अतिरिक्त, परियोजनाएँ ।

[स० ई० एल०-ii 6(ii)/65]

एम० रामनाथन्, उप निदेशक (विद्युत) ।

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Grh Mantralaya)

New Delhi, the 9th July 1971

S.O. 3110.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 9, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 12 and sub-rule (1) of rule 24, read with rule 34, of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1969, the President hereby makes the following further amendment in the Schedule to notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of External Affairs, No. S.R.O. 21, dated the 23rd December, 1957, namely:—

(1) In Part II of the said Schedule, after the existing entries, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
“All Class III services and Head of Office of such posts in NEFA Secretariate and other Departments in NEFA.	authorities as may be specified by the Governor of Assam.	Head of Office or such authority as may be specified by the Governor of Assam.	All	Governor of Assam or such other authority as may be specified by the Governor of Assam; where the order is that of the Governor of Assam, the President”;

(2) in Part III of the said Schedule, after the existing entries, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
“All Class IV services and posts in NEFA Secretariat and other Departments in NEFA.	Head of Office or such authority as may be specified by the Governor of Assam.	Head of Office or such authority as may be specified by the Governor of Assam.	All	Governor of Assam or such other authority as may be specified by the Governor of Assam; where the order is that of the Governor of Assam the President”.

[No. 14(5)/69-NEFA.]

H. S. DUBEY, Dy. Secy.

### गृह मंत्रालय

नई बिल्ली, 9 जुलाई, 1971

का० आ० 3110—केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण नियंत्रण व अधीन), 1965 के नियम 34 के साथ गठित, नियम 9 के उप-नियम (2), नियम 12 के उप-नियम (2) के एवं (ख) तथा नियम 24 के उप-नियम (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त प्राधिकारीों का प्रयोग करते हुए, राष्ट्रपति, भारत सरकार, विदेश मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या एस० आर० आ० 21, दिनांक 23 दिसम्बर, 1957 के साथ संलग्न अनुसूची में एवं द्वारा निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करते हैं, अर्थात् :—

(1) उक्त अनुसूची के भाग—2 में, विदेश प्रविष्टियों के बाद, निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि जोड़ दी जायेगी, अर्थात् :—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
“नेका सचिवालय व कार्यालय का कार्यालय का सभी नेका के अन्य विभागों अध्यक्ष या असम अध्यक्ष या असम में तृतीय श्रेणी की सभी के राज्यपाल द्वारा के राज्यपाल द्वारा सवाइ और पद। निविष्ट प्राधिकारी निविष्ट प्राधिकारी	कार्यालय का सभी असम के राज्यपाल या असम के राज्यपाल द्वारा निर्विष्ट अन्य प्राधिकारी; जहां असम के राज्यपाल का आवेदन हुआ है, वहा राष्ट्रपति।			

(2) उक्त अनुसूची के भाग-3 में, विद्यमान प्रविधियों के बाद, निम्नलिखित प्रविधि जोड़ दी जायेगी, अर्थात् :—

( 1 ) ( 2 ) ( 3 ) ( 4 ) ( 5 )

“नेका अधिवासय व कार्यालय का अध्यक्ष कार्यालय का अध्यक्ष सभी असम के राज्यपाल  
नेका के अन्य निभासों या असम के या असम के या असम के  
में चतुर्व्यं श्रेणी की राज्यपाल द्वारा राज्यपाल द्वारा या असम के  
सभी ऐतां प्रीत निर्विद्व प्राधिकारी निर्विद्व प्राधिकारी असम के राज्यपाल  
या असम के राज्य-  
पाल द्वारा निर्दिष्ट  
अन्य प्राधिकारी ;  
जहाँ असम के  
राज्यपाल का प्रादेश  
हुआ हो, वहाँ  
प्राप्तपत्ति ।

[सं० १४ (५)/६९-त्रैफा]

एच० एस० दुबे, उप सचिव ।

New Delhi, the 15th July 1971

**S.O. 3117.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949 (66 of 1949), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Reserve Police Force Rules, 1955, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Reserve Police Force (Amendment) Rules, 1971.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Central Reserve Police Force Rules, 1955,—

(a) in rule 2,—

(i) after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(dd) 'Director General' means the Director General of the Force appointed by the Central Government through whom the superintendence of, and control over, the Force of the Central Government shall be exercised and who shall, subject to any instructions that the Central Government may give, administer the Force in accordance with the provisions of the Act and of these or other rules:";

(ii) in clause (f), after the words "who will", the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

"subject to the supervision, control and direction of the Director General.":

(b) in rule 27, after sub-clause (7) of clause (c) the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(cc) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, -

(i) where any penalty is imposed on a member of the Force on the ground of conduct which has led to his conviction on a criminal charge, or

- (ii) where the authority competent to impose the penalty is satisfied for reasons to be recorded by it is writing that it is not reasonably practicable to hold an inquiry in the manner provided in these rules, or
- (iii) where the Director General is satisfied that in the interest of security of the State, it is not expedient to hold any inquiry in the manner provided in these rules, the authority competent to impose the penalty may consider the circumstances of the case and make such orders thereon as it deems fit.
- (ccc) When a member of the Force has been tried and acquitted by a criminal court, he shall not be punished departmentally under this rule on the same charge or on a similar charge upon the evidence cited in the criminal case, whether actually led or not, except with the prior sanction of the Inspector-General.”.

[No. 18/42/70-GPA-I.]

P. P. KHANNA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 1971

कानून 3117—केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स अधिनियम, 1949 “(1949 का 66) की धारा 18 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स नियम, 1955 में और आगे संशोधन करने के लिए, निम्नलिखित नियम एतद्वारा बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. (1) इन नियमों का नाम केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स (संशोधन) नियम, 1971 होगा।:

(2) ये शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगे

2. केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस फोर्स नियम, 1955 में,—

(क) नियम 2 में,—

(i) खण्ड (ब) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित खण्ड अन्तःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“(ब) ‘महा निदेशक’ से, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त फोर्स का महा निदेशक अभियेत है जिसके माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार के लाल का अधीक्षण और उस पर नियंत्रण किया जाएगा और जो, उन अनुदेशों के अधीन रहते हुए जो उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए जाएं, अधिनियम के और इन या अन्य नियमों के उपरान्धों के अनुसार सेना का प्रशासन करेगा”;

(ii) खण्ड (ब) में, “और जो” शब्दों के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित शब्द अन्तःस्थापित किए जाएंगे, अर्थात्:—

“महा निदेशक के अधीक्षण, नियंत्रण और निवेश के अधीन रहते हुए;”

(ब) नियम 27 में, खण्ड (ग) के उप-खण्ड (7) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित खण्ड अन्तःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“(ग) इन नियमों के अन्तर्विष्ट किसी आस के होते हुए भी :—

(i) जहां सेना के सदस्य पर कोई शास्ति ऐसे आचरण के आधार पर अधिरोपित की जाती है जिसके कारण उसे किसी आपराधिक आरोप पर सिद्ध दोषी पहराया गया है, या

(ii) जहां शास्ति अधिरोपित करने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी का, ऐसे कारणों से जिन्हें वह लिपिबद्ध करे, समाधान हो जाता है कि इन नियमों में उपबंधित रीति से जांच करना युतिक्ष्युक्त रूप से साध्य नहीं है, या

(iii) जहां महानिदेशन वा समाधान हो जाता है कि राज्य की सुरक्षा हित में, इन नियमों में उपबंधित रीति से कोई जांच करना समीचीन नहीं है, वहां शास्ति अधिरोपित करने के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी मामले की परिस्थितियों पर विचार कर सकेगा और उस पर ऐसे आदेश दे सकेगा जैसे वह उचित समझे :

(गगग) जब सेना के किसी सदस्य पर दाइंडक न्यायालय द्वारा विचार किया जाए और उसे दोष मुक्त कर दिया जाए तो वह, महा निरीक्षक की पूर्विक मंजूरी के सिवाय, आपराधिक मामले में प्रोद्धत साध्य पर, चाहे वह वस्तुतः दिया गया हो या न दिया गया हो, उसी आरोप या किसी तत्सम आरोप पर इस नियम के अधीन विभागत दण्डन नहीं किया जाएगा ।”

[सं० 18/42/70-जी० पी० ए० I]

पी० पी० खन्ना, उपसचिव ।

New Delhi, the 21st July 1971

S.O. 3118.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 258 of the Constitution, the President, with the consent of the Government of Meghalaya, hereby entrusts to that Government, the function of the Central Government under the *Explanation* to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (26 of 1881), subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(i) that the powers to be exercised for declaring 'Public holiday' in the autonomous State of Meghalaya shall be exercised only in respect of such area which does not form part of the Shillong Municipality; and

(ii) that notwithstanding this entrustment, the Central Government may itself exercise the said function should it deem fit to do so in any case.

[No. F. 21/1/71-Judl.]

B. SHUKLA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 1971

एस० ओ० 3118.—राष्ट्रपति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 258 के खण्ड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, परक्रान्त लिखित अधिनियम, 1881 (1881 का 26) की धारा 25 के स्पष्टीकरण के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कृत्य, मेघालय सरकार की सहमति से, उस सरकार को निम्नलिखित घटों के अधीन रहते हुए, एनदब्लारा सौंपते हैं, अर्थात् :—

(i) मेघालय स्वायत्त राज्य में, "सार्वजनिक अवकाश दिन" घोषित करने के लिए प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली शक्तियों का प्रयोग केवल ऐसे क्षेत्र के बारे में होगा जो शिलांग नगर-पालिका का भाग नहीं है; और

(ii) कृत्यों को इस पकार सौंपने के बावजूद, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त कृत्य को स्वयं कर सकती है, यदि वह किसी म मले में ऐसा करना ठीक समझती है।

[सं० फ० 21/1/71-न्यायिक]

महानन्द शक्ति, उपसचिव ।

New Delhi, the 23rd July 1971

**S.O. 3119.**—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Civil Courts and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulation 1963 (8 of 1963) the Central Government after consultation with the High Court at Bombay, appoints Shri K. M. Desai, Civil Judge, Junior Division and Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Dahanu, as Civil Judge for the purposes of the said Regulation.

[No. 3/20/71-G.P.]

R. C. JAIN, Dy. Secy.

—इ दिनी 23 जुलाई, 1971

**का० आ०-3119.**—दादर ए नगर हवेली (सिविल न्यायालय तथा विविध उपबंध) विनियम 1963 (1963 का 8) की धारा 2 की उप-धारा (2) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, बम्बई उच्च-न्यायालय से परामर्श करने के पश्चात, श्री के० एम० देसाई सिविल जज, जूनिपर डिविजन, एवं जुडीशियल मजिस्ट्रेट, प्रथम श्रेणी, दहनू, को उक्त विनियम के प्रयोगम हेतु सिविल जज रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं 3/20 71-जी० पी०

प्रार० सी० जैन, उप सचिव।

New Delhi, the 26th July 1971

**S.O. 3120.**—In pursuance of paragraph 3 of the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, No. S.O. 1337, dated the 10th May, 1963, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, for the entry "State of Assam" in column (1), and the corresponding entries in column (2), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"State of Assam including Meghalaya

- (1) Secretary to the Government of Assam, Passport Department.
- (2) Deputy Secretary to the Government of Assam, Passport Department.
- (3) Under Secretary to the Government of Assam, Passport Department.
- (4) Deputy Commissioner, Gauhati.
- (5) Assam Government Trade Adviser, Calcutta.
- (6) Superintendent of Police (To Pakistani nationals only).
- (7) All District Magistrates.
- (8) Chief Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya, Home (Passport) Department.
- (9) Secretary (Special) to the Government of Meghalaya, Home (Passport) Department.
- (10) Joint Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya, Home (Passport) Department.
- (11) Deputy Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya, Home (Passport) Department.
- (12) Under Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya, Home (Passport) Department.
- (13) Deputy Commissioner, United K-J Hills, Shillong.
- (14) Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills, Tura.
- (15) Superintendent of Police, United K-J Hills, Shillong.
- (16) Superintendent of Police, Garo Hills, Tura (to Pakistani nationals only)."

[No. 11013/7/71-F.I.]

R. A. S. MANI, Under Secy.

## CABINET SECRETARIAT

(Department of Personnel)

New Delhi, the 9th July 1971

**S.O. 3121.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby specifies the following offences as the offences which are to be investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment, namely:—

- (a) offences punishable under sections 323, 324, 354, 379 and 399 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860);
- (b) offences punishable under section 25 and 26 of the Arms Act, 1959 (54 of 1959);
- (c) offences punishable under sections 4 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (6 of 1908);
- (d) attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/10/71-AVD.II.]

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय

(कार्यक्रम विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई, 1971

**का० ३१२१।**—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 25) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, निम्नलिखित प्रपराधों को उन अपराधों के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है जिनका अन्वेषण दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन द्वारा किया जाना है, अर्थात् :—

- (क) भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का 45) की धारा 323, 324, 354, 379 और 399 के अधीन दंडनीय अपराध;
- (ख) वास्तव अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का 54) की धारा 25 और 26 के अधीन दंडनीय अपराध;
- (ग) विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम, 1908 (1908 का 6) की धारा 4 और 5 के अधीन दंडनीय अपराध;
- (घ) अण्ड (क) से (ग) में वर्णित एक या अधिक अपराधों तथा एक ही तथ्यों से उद्भूत एक ही संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए इसी अन्य अपराध के बारे में या के संबंध में प्रयत्न, उप्रेरण और घटना ।

[सं० 228/10/71-ए० वी० डी०-II]

New Delhi, the 17th July 1971

**S.O. 3122.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 402 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. R. Namjoshi, Advocate of Bombay, as Public Prosecutor to conduct the prosecution case (R.C. 54/67-Bombay) relating to State *versus* Lt. Col. Ottar Singh, at every stage, including appeal and revision.

[No. 225/9/71-A.V.D.II.]

नई दिल्ली, 17 जुलाई, 1971

का० आ० 3122.—इण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1898 (1898 का 5) की धारा 492 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा श्री पी० आर० नामजोशी, अधिवक्ता, बम्बई को मूल प्रयोगों और पुनरीक्षण व्यायालयों में, बाद आर०सी० 54/67-बम्बई, राज्य बनाम लेफ्टीनेन्ट कर्नल ग्रीतार सिंह के मामले में, अभियुक्त पर अभियोज चलाने के लिए लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करता है।

[सं० 225/9/71-ए० बी० डी०-(II)]

New Delhi, the 26th July 1971

S.O. 3123.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 492 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. N. Saikia, Advocate of Gauhati, as Public Prosecutor in the cases against M. A. Salam relating to RC Nos. 10/67 to 18/67, 20/67 to 24/67, 21/67, 28/67 and 2/68 of SPE Shillong for all purposes, including appeal and revision.

[No. F. 225/19/71-AVD.II.]

नई दिल्ली, 26 जुलाई, 1971

का० आ० 3123—इण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1898 (1898 का 5 वा०) की धारा 492 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, गोहाटी के अधिवक्ता श्री एन० एन० साकिया को, एन०द्वारा, एम०ए० सलाम के विहङ्ग विशेष पुलिस स्थापना शिलांग के, मुकदमा संख्या 10/4/67 से 18/67, 20/67 से 14/67, 27/67, 28/67 तथा 2/68 के सम्बन्ध में अपील तथा पुनरीक्षण संहित सभी प्रयोजनों हेतु लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० एफ० 225 19/71-ए० बी० डी०-II]

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 9th July 1971

O. 3124.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6, of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946) and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government with the consent of the Government of the State of Bihar, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the State of Bihar for the investigation of offences specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

## THE SCHEDULE

- (a) offences punishable under sections 147, 148, 307, 323, 324, 354, 379 and 399 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (45 of 1860);
- (b) offences punishable under section 25 and 26 of the Arms Act, 1959 (54 of 1959);
- (c) offences punishable under sections 4 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (6 of 1908);
- (d) attempts, abettments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/10/71-AVD.II.]

B. C. VANJANI, Under Secy.

## आवेश

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई, 1971

का० आ० 3124.—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (I) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों, और इस निमित से उसे समर्थ बनाने वाली अन्य सभी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, बिहार राज्य की सरकार की सहमति से, दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का, इसके साथ संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए, बिहार राज्य में विस्तार करती है।

## ग्रन्तसूची

- (क) भारतीय बंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का 45) की धारा 147, 148, 307, 323, 324, 354, 379 और 399 के अधीन दंडनीय अपराध;
- (ख) शस्त्र अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का 54) की धारा 25 और 26 के अधीन दंडनीय अपराध;
- (ग) विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम, 1908 (1908 का 6) की धारा 4 और 5 के अधीन दंडनीय अपराध;
- (घ) खण्ड (क) से (ग) में वर्णित एक या अधिक अपराधों तथा एक ही तथ्यों से उद्भूत एक ही संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए किसी अन्य अपराध के बारे में या के सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्न, दुष्प्रेरण और पङ्क्यत्र।

[सं० 228/10/71-ए० बी० डी०-II]

बी० डी० बनजनी, अवर सचिव।

## (Department of Personnel)

New Delhi, the 9th July 1971

S.O. 3125.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 492 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Bansilal Parikh, Advocate of Bombay, as Public Prosecutor to conduct before the Court of the 16th Presidency Magistrate, Ballard Estates, Bombay, Karwar Conspiracy Case No. CW 2/71 and hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Personnel No. 421/9/71-AVD-IV dated the 17th May, 1971, namely:—

In the said notification for the words and letters "Sarvashri K. J. Khandalwala and B. A. Pandya, Advocates of Bombay", the words and letters "Sarvashri K. J. Khandalwala and Bansilal Parikh, Advocates of Bombay" shall be substituted.

[No. 421/9/71-AVD-IV.]

K. L. RAMACHANDRAN, Under Secy.

## (कार्मिक विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई, 1971

का० आ० 3125.—दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1898 (1898 का 5) की धारा 492 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, बम्बई के एडवोकेट श्री अंशीलाल

पारिख, को प्रेसोडेन्सो मजिस्ट्रेट 16-बैलर्ड एस्टेट, बम्बई के न्यायालय में 'करवाल कन्सपिरेसी केस' संख्या सौ० डब्ल्यू० 2/8/71, को परब्र. करने के लिए एतद्वारा लोक-अधियोजक नियुक्त करती है और एतद्वारा भारत सरकार, मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय, कार्म, विभाग की अधिसूचना संख्या 421/9/71-ए०वी०डी०-वी, दिनांक 17 मई, 1971 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में "बम्बई के एडवोकेट, सर्वश्री के०जे० खड़ेलवाल और वी०ए० पाण्ड्या" शब्दों और अक्षरों के स्थान पर "बम्बई के एडवोकेट, सर्वश्री के०जे० खड़ेलवाल और, वंशीलाल पारिख" शब्द तथा अक्षर रख दिए जायेंगे।

[सं० 421/9/71-ए०वी०डी०IV]

के० एल० रामाचन्द्रन्, अधर सचिव।

### CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT

(Office of the Director General of Civil Aviation)

#### ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th June 1971

S.O. 3126.—In pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 78-A of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 and in supersession of S.O. No. 1302, dated the 3rd April, 1968 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii), dated the 4th April, 1968, the Director General of Civil Aviation is pleased to authorise the following officers to demand for examination Admission Tickets for entry into International and Domestic Passengers Booking Halls and Lounges and the enclosures appertaining thereto in the Government Aerodromes at Santa Cruz (Bombay), Dum Dum (Calcutta) and Meenabakkam (Madras):—

1. Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay/Calcutta/Madras.
2. Senior Aerodrome Officers, Aerodrome Officers, Assistant Aerodrome Officers posted at the airports mentioned above.
3. Administrative Officers and Accounts Officers of the Civil Aviation Department posted at the Airports mentioned above.
4. Aerodrome Operators, Airport Ticket Clerks, Caretakers and Chowkidars posted at above-mentioned airports.
5. Any Police Officer.

[No. 15-13/67-Revenue.]

G. C. ARYA,  
Director General of Civil Aviation.

सिविल विमानन विभाग

(सिविल विमानन महानिवेशक का कार्यालय)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 जून, 1971

का० आ० 3126.—वायुयान नियम, 1937 के नियम 78-क के उपनियम (3) के अनुसरण में और भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (II) तारीख 4 अप्रैल, 1968 में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना सं० का०आ० सं० 1302 तारीख 2 अप्रैल 1968 को अधिकान्त करते हुए, सिविल विमानन महानिवेशक निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों को सान्ताकुज (बम्बई); दमवाम (कलकत्ता) और मीना बक्कम (मद्रास) के सरकारी हवाई अड्डों पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय

और स्वराष्ट्रीय यात्री बुकिंग हालों और लौजों तथा उनसे सम्बद्ध अहातों में प्रवेश करने के लिए प्रवेश टिकट, उनकी परीक्षा करने के लिए, मांगने के लिए प्राधिकृत करता है—

1. हवाई अड्डा नियंत्रक बम्बर्ड/कलकत्ता/मद्रास
2. ऊपर वर्णित एयरपोर्टों पर तैनात ज्येष्ठ हवाई अड्डा आफिसर; हवाई अड्डा आफिसर, सहायक हवाई अड्डा आफिसर ।
3. ऊपर वर्णित एयरपोर्टों पर तैनात सिविल विमानन विभाग के प्रशासनिक अधिकारी और लेखा अधिकारी ।
4. ऊपर वर्णित एयरपोर्टों पर तैनात हवाई अड्डा प्रचालक, एयरपोर्ट टिकट लिपिक, रखावाल और चौकीदार ।
5. कोई भी पुलिस आफिसर ।

[सं० 15-13/67-राजस्व]

जी० सी० आर्य,

सिविल विमानन महानिदेशक ।

#### MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 14th July 1971

S.O. 3127.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, the Central Government hereby re-appoints the following persons as members of the Central Board of Film Censors with effect from the dates as given below:—

S. No.	Name	From	To
1.	Shri A. L. Srinivasan	25-7-71	30-9-71
2.	Shri B. R. Chopra	26-7-71	30-9-71

[No. F. 11/5/71-F(C).]

सूचना और प्रशारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 1971

एस० ओ० 3127.—चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) धारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को नीचे दी गई तारीखों से केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेसर बोर्ड का फिर से सदस्य नियुक्त किया है:—

क्रम संख्या	नाम	कब से	कब तक
1	श्री ए० एल० श्रीनिवासन	25-7-71	30-9-71
2	श्री बी० आर० चोपड़ा	26-7-71	30-9-71

[संख्या फा० 11/5/71-एफ०सी०]

New Delhi, the 15th July 1971

**S.O. 3128.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5(1) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and sub-rule (3) of rule 8 read with sub-rule 2 of rule 9 of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958, the Central Government hereby appoints following persons after consultation with the Central Board of Film Censors as a member of the Advisory Panel of the said Board at Madras with effect from 1st July, 1971 to 30th September, 1971.

1. Dr. S. Vijayalakshmi
2. Smt. Leela Parthasarathi
3. Smt. Sarojini Varadappan
4. Kumari P. Shanta Bai
5. Smt. M. Leelavathi
6. Shri B. S. Srinivasa
7. Smt. Rohini Krishnachandra
8. Dr. (Miss) C. M. Leelavati
9. Smt. Hemlata Anjaneyulu.

[No. F. 11/2/71-F(C).]

नई दिल्ली, 15 जुलाई, 1971

**एस० ओ० 312०.**—चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 5(1) और चलचित्र (सेसर) नियमावली, 1958 के नियम 9 के उप नियम 2 के साथ पठित नियम 8 के उप नियम (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेसर बोर्ड से परामर्श करके एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को 1 जुलाई, 1971 से 30 सितम्बर, 1971 तक उक्त बोर्ड के मद्दास सलाहकार मण्डल का सदस्य नियुक्त किया है:—

1. डॉ एस० विजयलक्ष्मी
2. श्रीमती लीला पार्थसारथी
3. श्रीमती सरोजिनी वरदप्पन
4. कुमारी पी० शान्ता बाई
5. श्रीमती एम० लीलावती
6. श्री बी० एम० श्रीनिवास
7. श्रीमती रोहिणी कृष्णचन्द्र
8. डॉ (कुमारी) सी० एम० लीलावती
9. श्रीमती हमलता अंजनेयले

[संख्या फा० 11/2/71-एफ०सी०]

**S.O. 3129.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5(1) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, and sub-rule (3) of rule 8 read with sub-rule 2 of rule 9 of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958, the Central Government hereby appoints Shrimati Jayasree Sen as member of the Advisory Panel of Central Board of Film Censors at Calcutta with effect from 1st July, 1971 to 30th September, 1971.

[No. 11/4/71-F(C).]

**एस० ओ० 312९.**—चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 5(1) और चलचित्र (सेसर) नियमावली, 1958 के नियम 9 के उप-नियम (2) के साथ पठित नियम 8 के उप-नियम (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एतद्वारा श्रीमती जयश्रीसेन को 1 जुलाई, 1971 से 30 सितम्बर, 1971 तक केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेसर बोर्ड के कलकत्ता सलाहकार मण्डल का सदस्य नियुक्त किया है।

[संख्या 11/4/71-एफ०सी०]

New Delhi, the 16th July 1971

**S.O. 3130.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 10 of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958, the Central Government hereby appoints Smt. S. R. Venkataraman, Station Director, All India Radio, Hyderabad, to officiate as Regional Officer, Central Board of Film Censors, Bombay with effect from the forenoon of 2nd July, 1971, until further orders.

[No. F. 2/51/71-FC.]

K. K. KHAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 जुलाई, 1971

**एस० ओ० 3130.**—चलचित्र (सेंसर) नियमावली, 1958 के नियम 10 के द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एतद्वारा केन्द्र निदेशक, आकाशवाणी, हैवराबाद में श्रीमती एस० आर० बेकटरामन को 2 जुलाई, 1971 के पूर्वान्ह से अगले प्रादेश तक, स्थानापन्थ प्रादेशिक अधिकारी, केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड, बम्बई नियुक्त किया है।

[स० फा० 2/51/71-एफ० सी०]

के० के० खान, अवर सचिव।

#### MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 21st July 1971

**S.O. 3131.**—In pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri K. K. Mukerji, Assistant in the Consulate of India, Basrah, to perform the duties of a Consular Agent, with effect from the 4th March, 1971, till 28th April, 1971.

[No. F. T. 4330/4/71.]

विदेश मन्त्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 21 जुलाई, 1971

**एस० ओ० 3131.**—राजनयिक एवं कोसली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 के खंड 2 की धारा (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार इसके द्वारा बसरा स्थित भारत के कोसलावास में सहायक, श्री के० के० मुख्यर्जीकी 4 मार्च, 1971 से 28 अप्रैल, 1971 तक कोसली अभिकर्ता रूप में कार्य करने का अधिकार देती है।

[फाइल संख्या टी० 4330/4/71]

**S.O. 3132.**—In pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri B. C. Chaturvedi, Assistant in the Consulate General of India, Muscat, to perform the duties of a Consular Agent, with effect from the 26th December, 1970.

2. Notification No. S.O. 120, dated the 9th January 1971 in respect of Shri Narinder Singh, Assistant may be treated as cancelled with immediate effect.

[No. F. T. 4330/2/70.]

**एस० ओ० 3132.**—राजनयिक एवं कोसली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 के खंड 2 की धारा (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार इसके द्वारा मस्कत-स्थित भारत के प्रधान कोसलावास सहायक, श्री बी० सी० चतुर्वेदी की 26 दिसम्बर, 1970 से कोसली अभिकर्ता के रूप में कार्य करने का अधिकार देती है।

2. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह, महायक से सम्बद्ध अधिसूचना सं० एस०ओ० 120, दिनांक 9-1-71 को इसी समय से रद्द समझा जाय ।

[फाइल सं० टी० 4330/2/70]

New Delhi, the 31st July 1971

**S.O. 3133.**—In pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri I. S. Ahluwalia, Assistant in the Commission of India, Mombasa to perform the duties of a Consular Agent, with immediate effect, until further orders.

[No. F. T. 4330/4/71.]  
D. C. GOHAIN, Attaché (Consular).

एस०ओ० 3133—राजनयिक एवं कोंसली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 के खण्ड 2 की धारा (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार एतद् द्वारा श्री आई० एस० अहलूवालिया, सहायक, भारत का कमीशन, मीम्बासा, को तत्काल से, प्रगले आदेश होते तक, कोंसली अभिकर्ता का कार्य करने का अधिकार देती है ।

[फाइल संख्या टी० 4330/८/71]

डी० सी० गोहैन,  
सहचारी (कोंसली) ।

#### DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

New Delhi, the 21st August 1971

**S.O. 3134.**—The following notifications which the Delhi Development Authority proposes to make in the Master Plan for Delhi are hereby published for public information. Any person having any objection or suggestion with respect to the proposed change may send the objection/suggestion in writing to the Secretary Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Vikas Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-1, within a period of 30 days from the date of this notice. The person making the objection/suggestion should also give his name and address:—

##### Modification

“At page 60 of the text of the Master Plan.—

(1) for item (1) of clause (b) of the paragraph headed “III. Government Offices” the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(i) F.A.R. for plots other than those described in item, (ii) and (iii) hereunder.....150.”

(2) After item (ii) *ibid*, the following shall be added as item (iii), namely—

(iii) F.A.R. for plots 6 and 7 of Indraprastha Estate, located to the south of the junction of Ring Road and Indraprastha Marg.....400.”

[No. F. 8(421)/68-MP. Pt.]

H.N. FOTEDAR, Secy.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण

नई दिल्ली, 21 अगस्त, 1971

का० आ० 3134—दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण नीचे लिखे संशोधन मुद्य योजना (मास्टर प्लान) में करना चाहता है और उन्हें सर्वसाधारण की सूचना के लिए प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है। जो कोई इनके सम्बन्ध में कोई आपत्ति या सुझाव देना चाहता हो तो वह अपनी आपत्ति / सुझाव

को लिख कर सचिव, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण विकास, भवन, इन्डप्रस्थ इस्टेट, नई दिल्ली-१ के पास इस प्रकाशन के 30 दिन के भीतर भेज सकता है। जो व्यक्ति आपत्ति/सुमाव भेजे वह अपना नाम तथा पूरा पता भी लिखें।

संशोधन :—

“मूल्य योजना के पृष्ठ 60 पर (1) मद (1) विवाह (बी) वैरा (3) में दिये गये शीर्षक” सरकारी कार्यालय में नीचे लिखा संशोधन किया जाना है।

“(1) मद (2) और (3) में उल्लिखित भूखण्डों के लिए एफ० ए० आर० इस प्रकार ..... 150 होगा”।

(2) मद (2) के पश्चात् मद (3) इस प्रकार रखा जायेगा।

(3) इन्डप्रस्थ नार्म तथा रिया रोड जंकशन के दक्षिण में भूखण्ड स० ६ और ७ के लिये एफ० ए० आर० ..... 400 होगा”।

[स० एफ० ३(421) / ६८-एम० पी०]  
एच० एन० फोतेदर, सचिव।

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**  
**(Department of Expenditure)**

New Delhi, the 17th July 1971

**S.O. 3135.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Cost Accounts Pool (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1961, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Cost Accounts Pool (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 1971.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Central Cost Accounts Pool (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1961,—

(i) in Schedule I, for the Table under the heading “Grades and the No. of Posts in each grade”, the following Table shall be substituted, namely:—

Grade	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Chief Cost Accounts Officer	1	—	1
Deputy Chief Cost Accounts Officer,	—	1	1
Senior Cost Accounts Officers.	3	5	8
Cost Accounts Officers	13	24	37
Assistant Cost Accounts Officers.	13	13	26
Cost Accountants	26	15	41

(ii) in Schedule III—

(a) in paragraph 1, in sub-paragraph (1) relating to the post of Chief Cost Accounts Officer, in entry (ii) in the second column, for the

words "ten years" and "eight years", the words "fifteen years" and "ten years" shall respectively be substituted;

(b) After paragraph 1, the following Note shall be inserted, namely:—  
"NOTE.—The qualifications mentioned above will be relaxable at Commission's discretion in the case of candidates otherwise well-qualified.";

(c) in paragraph 3,—

- (1) for the figures "45" against the post of Chief Cost Accounts Officer, the figures "50" shall be substituted;
- (2) for the words "specified categories", the words "specified categories of persons" shall be substituted;
- (3) for the words "permanent Central/State Government servants", the words "Government servants" shall be substituted.

[No. A. 12018/1/71-E.I(A).]

H. K. NARULA, Under Secy.

### वित्त भांगालय

#### ब्यव विभाग

नई विली 17 जुलाई, 1971

एस० श्रो० 3135—राष्ट्रपति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों और उस निमित्त उन्हें समर्थ बनाने वाली अन्य शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय लागत लेखापूल (भर्ती और सेवा की शर्तें) नियम, 1961 में और आगे संशोधन करने के लिये निम्नलिखित नियम एतद्वारा बनाते हैं, अर्थात्:—

1. (1) इन नियमों का नाम केन्द्रीय लागत लेखा पूल (भर्ती और सेवा की शर्तें) संशोधन नियम, 1971 होगा।  
(2) ये शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।
2. केन्द्रीय लागत लेखा पूल (भर्ती और सेवा की शर्तें) नियम, 1961 में अनुसूची-1 में 'प्रत्येक श्रेणी में पदों की श्रेणियों और संख्या' वाले शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत सारणी के लिए, निम्नलिखित सारणी प्रतिस्थापित की जायेगी, अर्थात्:—

श्रेणी	स्थायी	अस्थायी	कुल
मुख्य लागत लेखा अधिकारी	1	..	1
उप-मुख्य लागत लेखा अधिकारी	..	1	1
ज्येष्ठ लागत लेखा अधिकारी	3	5	8
लागत लेखा अधिकारी	13	24	37
सहायक लागत लेखा अधिकारी	13	13	26
लागत लेखा पाल	26	15	41

(ii) अनुसूची 3 में—

(क) परा 1 में, मुख्य लागत लेखा प्रधिकारी के पद से संबंधित उप-पैरा

(1) में प्रविष्ट (ii) म दूसरे स्तम्भ में, 'दस वर्ष' और 'आठ वर्ष' शब्दों के लिए क्रमशः 'पंद्रह वर्ष' और 'दस वर्ष' शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएंगे;

(ख) पैरा 1 के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित टिप्पण अन्तःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

"f व्यष्टि—ऊपर वर्णित अहंताएं अन्यथा सुअर्हित अम्यर्थियों की दशा में आयोग के विवेकानुसार शिथिल की जा सकेगी ;"

(ग) परा 3 में—

(1) मुख्य लागत लेखा प्रधिकारी के पद के सामने अंक '45' के लिए अंक '50' प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा ;

(2) 'विनिविष्ट प्रवर्ग' शब्दों के लिए 'विनिविष्ट प्रवर्गों' के व्यक्ति' शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएंगे ;

(3) 'केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकार के स्थायी सेवकों 'शब्दों के लिए' 'सरकारी सेवकों' शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएंगे ।

[सं० ए० 12018/1/71-ई आई (ए)]

हरि कृष्ण नारायण, अवर सचिव (ई)।

**(Department of Expenditure)**

New Delhi, the 17th July 1971

**S.O. 3136.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby makes the following regulations further to amend the Civil Service Regulations, namely:—

1. (1) These regulations may be called the Civil Service (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1971.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Civil Service Regulations, to Article 911, the following note shall be added, namely:—

"**NOTE:**—Where the office of the authority competent to sanction pension to a retiring Government servant is situated in the circle of an Audit Officer other than the Audit Officer who audits the pay and allowances of such retiring Government servant immediately before his retirement, the latter Audit Officer shall be the Audit Officer for the purposes of this Section."

[No. 4(3)-E.V(A)/71.]

S. S. L. MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

(Department of Banking)

New Delhi, the 5th July 1971

S.O. 3137.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 59 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), the Central Government hereby specifies 15th day of July, 1971 as the date on which the existing Bank of Jaipur Limited, shall stand dissolved.

[No. 3(3)PSB-SB/71.]

(बैंकिंग विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 1971

एस० ओ० 3137.—स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया (सहायक बैंक) अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का अडीसवां) की धारा 58 में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 15 जुलाई, 1971 की तिथि नियम करती है कि उक्त तिथि को वर्तमान बैंक आफ जयपुर लिमिटेड विघट्त हो जायेगा।

[सं० 3(3) पी०एस०धी०-एस०धी०/71]

डी० के० सेन, अध्यक्ष सचिव।

New Delhi, the 24th July 1971

S.O. 3138.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (ii) of clause (f) of sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 (18 of 1964), the Central Government hereby notifies the MEDIOBANCA, Milano, Italy as a financial institution for the purpose of that sub-clause.

[No. F. 10(38)-Corp/71].

D. K. SEN, Under Secy.

(Department of Banking)

New Delhi, the 21st June 1971

S.O. 3139.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon it by clause (c) of section 10 of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963 (10 of 1963), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri A. K. Dutt, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Banking) as a director of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation vice Shri K. Ramamurthy.

[No. F. 14/9/71-ACI.]

L. D. KATARIA, Dy. Secy.

(बैंकिंग विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 21 जून, 1971

एस०ओ० 3139.—कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का दसवां) की धारा 10 के खण्ड (ग) के द्वारा प्राप्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री ए० के० दत्त, संयुक्त सचिव, वित्त मंत्रालय (बैंकिंग विभाग) को श्री के० रामामूर्ति के स्थान पर कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम का निदेशक नामित करती है।

[सं० एफ० 14/9/71-ए० सी० I]

एल० डी० कटारिया,, उत्त सचिव।

## (Department of Banking)

New Delhi, the 16th July 1971

S. O. 3140.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 9th July, 1971  
BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid Up . . . . .	5,00,00,000	Notes . . . . .	16,35,95,000
Reserve Fund . . . . .	150,00,00,000	Rupee Coin . . . . .	4,28,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund . .	190,00,00,000	Small Coin . . . . .	3,69,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund . .	39,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
		(a) Internal . . . . .	9,16,94,000
		(b) External . . . . .	..
		(c) Government Treasury Bills. . . . .	25,65,31,000
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund . .	135,00,00,000	Balances Held Abroad* . . . . .	109,31,39,000
Deposits:—		Investments** . . . . .	224,60,58,000
(a) Government		Loans and Advances to:—	
(i) Central Government . . . . .	54,85,30,000	(i) Central Government . . . . .	
(ii) State Governments . . . . .	4,03,71,000	(ii) State Governments @ . . . . .	101,73,66,000
(b) Banks		Loans and Advances to:—	
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks . . . . .	202,01,39,000	(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks† . . . . .	247,92,80,000
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks . . . . .	11,57,42,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks†† . . . . .	197,45,95,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks . . . . .	81,17,000	(iii) Others . . . . .	4,88,74,000
(iv) Other Banks . . . . .	30,21,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(a) Loans and Advances to:—	
		(i) State Governments . . . . .	42,03,57,000
		(ii) State Co-operative Banks . . . . .	23,95,33,000
		(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks . . . . .	..
		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	
		Loans and advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund. . . . .	10,14,98,000

(c) Others . . . . .	148,30,42,000	Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks, Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund. . . . .	13,21,93,000
Bills Payable . . . . .	48,09,82,000	(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank . . . . .	55,04,21,000
		(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank . . . . .	
Other Liabilities . . . . .	<u>152,02,76,000</u>	Other Assets . . . . .	<u>59,42,99,000</u>
Rupees . . . . .	1141,02,20,000	Rupees . . . . .	1141,02,20,000

\*Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

\*\*Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†Includes Rs. 157,91,00,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

‡Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 14th day of July, 1971.

S. JAGANNATHAN,  
Governor.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 9th day of July 1971.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department . . .	16,35,95,000	Gold Coin and Bullion :—	
Notes in circulation . . .	4475,06,84,000	(a) Held in India . . . . .	182,53,11,000
Total Notes issued . . . .	4491,42,79,000	(b) Held outside India . . . . .	..
		Foreign Securities . . . . .	253,42,00,000
		TOTAL . . . . .	435,95,11,000
		Rupee Coin . . . . .	37,53,13,000
		Government of India Rupee Securities . . . . .	4017,94,55,000
		Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper . . . . .	..
TOTAL LIABILITIES . . . .	4491,42,79,000	TOTAL ASSETS . . . . .	4491,42,79,000

Dated the 14th day of July, 1971.

S. JAGANNATHAN,  
Governor.

[No. F.3(3)-BC/71]

## (बैंकिंग विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 जुलाई, 1971

एस. ग्रो. 3140.—9 जुलाई 1971 को रिजर्व बैंक भारत इंडिया के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्यकलाप का विवरण

देयताएं	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये
चुकता पूँजी	5,00,00,000	नोट	16,35,95,000
आरक्षित निधि	150,00,00,000	रुपय का सिक्का	4,28,000
		छोटा सिक्का	3,59,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	190,00,00,000	खरीदे और भुनाये गये बिल:— (क) देशी	9,16,94,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि	39,00,00,000	(ख) विदेशी (ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल विदेशों में रखा हुआ बकाया*	25,65,31,000
राष्ट्रीय ग्रौव्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	135,00,00,000	निवेश**	109,31,39,000
जमाराशियां:—		ऋण और आप्रिम:—	224,60,58,000
(क) सरकारी		(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार को	
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार	54,85,30,000	(ii) राज्य सरकारों को @	101,73,66,000
(ii) राज्य सरकारे	4,03,71,000	ऋण और आप्रिम:—	
(ख) बैंक		(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को †	247,92,80,000
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक	202,01,39,000	(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ††	197,45,95,000
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	11,57,42,000	(iii) दूसरों को	4,88,74,000
		राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से ऋण, आप्रिम और निवेश	

देयताएँ	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये
		(क) कृष्ण और अग्रिमः—	
(iii) पैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	81,17,000	(i) राज्य सरकारों को	42,03,57,000
(iv) अन्य बैंक	30,21,000	(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	23,95,33,000
		(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों के	
(ग) अन्य	148,30,42,000	(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों के डिबेंचरों में निवेश राष्ट्रीय कृषि कृष्ण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से कृष्ण और अग्रिम राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को कृष्ण और अग्रिम राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कृष्ण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि से कृष्ण, अग्रिम और निवेश	10,14,98,000
देव बिल	48,09,82,000	अग्रिम राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को कृष्ण और अग्रिम राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कृष्ण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि से कृष्ण, अग्रिम और निवेश	13,21,93,000
अन्य देयताएँ	152,02,76,000	(क) विकास बैंक को कृष्ण और अग्रिम (ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडों/डिबेंचरों में निवेश अन्य आस्तियां	55,04,21,000 59,42,99,000
रुपये	1141,02,20,000	रुपये	1141,02,20,000

\*नकदी, आवधिक जमा और अत्यकालीन प्रतिभूतियां शामिल हैं।

\*\*राष्ट्रीय कृषि कृष्ण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक कृष्ण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि में से किये गये निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

@राष्ट्रीय कृषि कृष्ण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि से प्रदत्त कृष्ण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं, परन्तु राज्य सरकारों के अस्थायी औद्योगिक शामिल हैं।

†रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया अधिनियम की धारा 17(4) (ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को मीयादी बिलों पर अग्रिम दिये गये 157,91,00,000/- रुपये शामिल हैं।

‡राष्ट्रीय कृषि कृष्ण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि कृष्ण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रदत्त कृष्ण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

एस० जगन्नाथन,  
गवर्नर।

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में जुलाई 1971 की 9 तारीख को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा

इन् विभाग

देयताएं	रुपये	रुपये	आस्तियाँ	रुपये	रुपये
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट	16,35,95,000		सोने का सिक्का और बुलियन :-		
संचलन में नोट	4475,06,84,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ	182,53,11,000	
भारी किए गए कुल नोट	—————	4491,42,79,000	(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ		
			विदेशी प्रतिभूतियाँ	253,42,00,000	
			जोड़	—————	435,95,11,000
			रुपये का सिक्का		37,53,13,000
			भारत सरकार की रूपया प्रतिभूतियाँ		4017,94,55,000
			देशी विनियम बिल और		..
			दूसरे वाणिज्य पत्र		
कुल देयताएं	4491,42,79,000		कुल अस्तियाँ	4491,42,79,000	

एस० बगल्नाथन,  
गवर्नर ।

[सं० एफ० 3(3)-बी० सी०/71]

तारीख 14 जुलाई, 1971

New Delhi, the 2nd August 1971

S. O. 3141.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 23rd July 1971.

## BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid Up . . . . .	5,00,00,000	Notes Rupee Coin . . . . .	29,52,55,000 2,98,000
Reserve Fund . . . . .	150,00,00,000	Small Coin . . . . .	3,83,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund . . . . .	190,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted:— (a) Internal . . . . . (b) External . . . . . (c) Government Treasury Bills . . . . .	8,53,30,000 — 35,69,08,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund . . . . .	39,00,00,000	Balances Held Abroad* . . . . . Investments** . . . . . Loans and Advances to :— (i) Central Government . . . . . (ii) State Governments@ . . . . .	149,23,71,000 265,97,34,000 — 126,02,49,000
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund . . . . .	135,00,00,000	Loans and Advances to :— (i) Scheduled Commercial Banks† . . . . . (ii) State Co-operative Banks†† . . . . . (iii) Others . . . . .	159,38,70,000 197,15,57,000 4,64,99,000
Deposits :—		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
(a) Government		(a) Loans and Advances to :—	
(i) Central Government . . . . .	55,85,18,000	(i) State Governments . . . . .	42,03,55,000
(ii) State Governments . . . . .	4,13,08,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks . . . . .	23,73,29,000
(b) Banks		(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks . . . . .	..
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks . . . . .	220,95,13,000	(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks . . . . .	11,99,63,000	Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit	
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks . . . . .	81,17,000	(Stabilisation) Fund . . . . .	10,14,98,000
(iv) Other Banks . . . . .	34,12,000		
(c) Others . . . . .	155,31,79,000		

Bills Payable . . . . .	46,12,74,000	Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund . . . . .	15,05,37,000
Other Liabilities . . . . .	151,01,95,000	(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank . . . . .	55,04,21,000
		(b) Investment in bonds debentures issued by the Development Bank . . . . .	..
		Other Assets . . . . .	43,28,85,000
Rupees . . . . .	1165,54,79,000]	Rupees . . . . .	1165,54,79,000

\*Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

\*\*Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†Includes Rs. 111,31,00,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

††Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 28th day of July, 1971.

S. JAGANNATH'N,  
Governor.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 23rd day of July, 1971.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	29,52,55,000		Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation	4347,07,89,000		(a) Held in India	182,53,11,000	
Total Notes issued	4376,60,44,000		(b) Held outside India	..	
			Foreign Securities	223,42,00,000	
			TOTAL	405,95,11,000	
			Rupee Coin	42,71,86,000	
			Government of India Rupee Securities	3927,93,47,000	
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	..	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4376,60,44,000		TOTAL ASSETS	4376,60,44,000	

Dated the 28th day of July, 1971.

S. JAGANNATHAN,  
Governor.

[No. F. 3(3)-BC/71.]

K. YESURATNAM, Under Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

In the statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India Banking and Issue Departments as on 30th April 1971 published at page 3152—3154 of Part II Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India issue dated 5th June 1971 the figures against the head "Loans and Advances to (ii) State Governments" appearing on the Assets side of the Statement of Banking Department should be read as Rs. 3,85,23,34,000 instead of Rs. 6,85,23,34,000. In an account pursuant to Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 for the week ended 30th day of April 1971, Issue Department the total assets on the assets side should be read as Rs. 43,35,09,84,000 instead of Rs. 43,34,09,84,000.

नई दिल्ली, 2 अगस्त, 1971

एस० ओ० 3141.—23 जुलाई 1971 को रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्यकलाप का विवरण

देयताएँ	रुपये	प्राप्तियाँ	रुपये
चुकता पूँजी	5,00,00,000	नोट	29,52,55,000
आरक्षित निधि	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का	2,98,000
		छोटा सिक्का	3,83,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि क्रण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि	190,00,00,000	खरीदे और भुनाए गये बिल :—	
राष्ट्रीय कृषि क्रण (स्थरीकरण) निधि	39,00,00,000	(क) देशी	8,53,30,000
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक क्रण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि	135,00,00,000	(ख) विदेशी	
जमा राशियाँ :—		(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल	35,69,08,000
(क) सरकारी		विदेशों में रखा हुआ बकाया *	149,23,71,000
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार	55,85,18,000	निवेश**	265,97,34,000
(ii) राज्य सरकारें	4,13,08,000	क्रण और अप्रिम :—	
(ख) बैंक		(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार को	
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक	220,95,13,000	(ii) राज्य सरकारों को†	126,02,49,000
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	11,99,63,000	(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को††	159,38,70,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को @	197,15,57,000
		(iii) दूसरों को	4,64,99,000

देवताएँ	रुपये	आस्तियाँ	रुपये
		राष्ट्रीय कृषि क्रृषि (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि से क्रृषि, अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) क्रृषि और अग्रिम :—	
(iii) गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	81,17,000	(i) राज्य सरकारों को . . . . .	42,03,55,000
(iv) अन्य बैंक . . . . .	34,12,000	(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को . . . . .	23,73,29,000
		(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमिबंधक बैंकों को . . . . .	..
(ग) अन्य . . . . .	155,31,79,000	(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबंधक बैंकों के डिवेंचरों में निवेश	10,14,98,000
देय बिल . . . . .	46,12,74,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि क्रृषि (स्थिरी करण) निधि से क्रृषि और अग्रिम	
		राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को क्रृषि और अग्रिम . . . . .	15,05,37,000
अन्य देयताएँ . . . . .	151,01,95,000	राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक क्रृषि (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि से क्रृषि अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) विकास बैंक को क्रृषि और अग्रिम . . . . .	55,04,21,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गए बांडों/डिवेचरों में निवेश . . . . .	..
		अन्य आस्तियाँ . . . . .	43,28,85,000
	रुपये 1165,54,79,000		रुपये 1165,54,79,000

\* नकदी, आवधिक जमा और अत्यकालीन प्रतिभूतियाँ शामिल हैं।

\*\* राष्ट्रीय कृषि क्रृषि (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक क्रृषि (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि में से किए गए निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

† राष्ट्रीय कृषि क्रृषि (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि से प्रदत्त क्रृषि और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं, परन्तु राज्य सरकारों के अस्थायी ओवरड्रॉफ्ट शामिल हैं।

†† रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया अधिनियम की धारा 17 (4) (ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों की मियादी बिलों पर अग्रिम दिये गये 111,31,00,000/-  
क्रृषि रुपये शामिल हैं।

@ राष्ट्रीय कृषि क्रृषि (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि क्रृषि (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रदत्त क्रृषि और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

तारीख : 28 जूलाई, 1971

एस० जगन्नाथन, गवर्नर।

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में जुलाई 1971 की 23 तारीख को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा  
इशु विभाग

देयताएं	रुपये	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये	रुपये
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए			सोने का सिक्का और बुलियन :—		
नोट	29,52,55,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ	182,53,11,000	
संचलन में नोट	4347,07,89,000		(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा		
			हुआ . . .		
			विदेशी प्रतिभूतिया	223,42,00,000	
जारी किए गये कुल नोट	4376,60,44,000				
			जोड़ . . . .	405,95,11,000	
			रुपये का सिक्का . . . .	42,71,86,000	
			भारत सरकार की रुपया प्रतिभूतियाँ . . . .	3927,93,47,000	
			देशी विनियम बिल और दूसरे वाणिज्य पद्धति . . .		
कुल देयताएं	4376,60,44,000		कुल आस्तियां	4376,60,44,000	

तारीख : 28 जुलाई 1971

एस० जगन्नाथन, गवर्नर ।

[सं० एफ० 3 (3)-बी० सी०/71]

क० येसूरलम, अनुसचिव ।

शुद्धिपत्र

भारत के राजपत्र के 5 जून 1971 के अंक के भाग II, खण्ड 3 (ii) के पृष्ठ 3152-3154 में त्रिकांशित रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया के बैंकिंग और इशु विभागों के कार्यकलाप के 30 अप्रैल, 1971 के विवरण में बैंकिंग विभाग से पंचविंशति विवरण के आस्तियों वाले पक्ष दें “कृण और अग्रिम—(ii) राज्य सरकारों को” शीर्ष के सामने दिये गये रु० 6, 85,23, 34, 000 के बदले रु० 3,85,23,34,000 पढ़े जाएं। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में अप्रैल, 1971 की 30 तारीख को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए दिये गये इशु विभाग के लेखे के आस्तियों वाले पक्ष में कुल आस्तियों को ₹ 43,34,09,84,000 के बदले ₹ 43,35,09,84,000 पढ़ा जाए।

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 29th May 1971

S.O. 3142.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (iii) of clause 44) of Section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby authorises:—

1. Shri H. S. Nanda, who is Gazetted Officer of the Central Government to exercise the powers of Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.
2. The appointment of Shri B. K. Ujwal made in Notification No. 64 (F. No. 16/118/69-ITCC) dated 7th June, 1969 is hereby cancelled.
3. This notification shall come into force with immediate effect.

[No. 161 (F. No. 404/26/71-ITCC).]

R. D. SAXENA, Dy. Secy.

(राजस्व और बीमा विभाग)

आयकर

मई दिल्ली, 29 मई, 1971।

एस०ओ० 3142.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (44) उपखण्ड (iii) द्वारा प्रबन्ध शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री एच० एस० नन्दा को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का राजपत्रित अधिकारी है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रधीन कर वभूली अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. अधिसूचना सं० 64(फा०सं० 16/118/69-आई०टी०सी०सी०) तारीख 7-6-1969 में श्री डी० के० उज्ज्वल की की गई नियुक्ति एतद्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

3. यह अधिसूचना सुरक्षा प्रवृत्त होगी।

[सं० 161(फा० स० 404/26/71—आई०टी०सी०सी०)]

आर० डी० सक्सेना, उप सचिव।

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 24th June 1971

S.O. 3143.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (iii) of clause 44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby authorises:—

1. Shri O. P. Daga who is Gazetted Officer of the Central Government to exercise the powers of Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.
2. This notification shall come into force with immediate effect.

[No. 200/F. No. 404/26/71-ITCC.]

(राजस्व श्रीर बोमा विभाग)

प्रायकर

नई दिल्ली, 24 जून, 1971

एस०ओ० 3143.—प्रायकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (44) के उपखण्ड (iii) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री ओ० पी० लाला को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राज्यपत्रित अधिकारी है, उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन कर वसूली अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. यह अधिसूचना तुरन्त प्रवृत्त होगी।

[सं० 200 (फा० सं० 404/26/71-आई० टी० सी० सी०)]

New Delhi, the 9th July 1971

S.O. 3144.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-clause (iii) of Clause (44) of Section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri Lala Tripti Prasad Nandy who is a Gazetted Officer of the West Bengal Government to exercise the powers of Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. This Notification shall come into force with immediate effect.

[No. 214(F. No. 404/156/70-ITCC).]

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई, 1971

एस०ओ० 3144.—प्रायकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (44) के उपखण्ड (iii) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री लाला तृप्ति प्रसाद नन्दी को, जो पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के राज्यपत्रित अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन कर वसूली अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिये एतद्वारा प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. यह अधिसूचना तुरन्त प्रवृत्त होगी।

[सं० 214 (फा० सं० 404/156/70 आई० टी० सी० सी०)]

New Delhi, the 14th July 1971

S.O. 3145.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of Section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri S. N. Chaturvedi who is a Gazetted Officer of the Central Government to exercise the powers of Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. This notification supersedes notification No. 23 (F. No. 16/9/68-ITB) dated 26th March, 1968 and shall come into force on 15th July, 1971.

[No. 220 (F. No. 404/131/71-STCC).]

नई दिल्ली, 14 जुलाई, 1971

एस०ओ० 3145.—प्रायकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (44) के उपखण्ड (iii) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री एस०एन० चतुर्वेदी को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राज्यपत्रित अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन कर वसूली अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिये प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. यह अधिसूचना संख्या 23 (फा० सं० 16/१९६६ आई टी बी) तारीख 26-३-1968 को अधिकारात्मकता है और 15 जुलाई, 1971 को प्रवृत्त होगी।

[सं० 220 (फा० सं० 404/131/71 आई टी० सी० सी०)]

**S.O. 3146.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of Section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri S. B. Saxena, who is a Gazetted Officer of the Central Government to exercise the powers of Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. This notification shall come into force on 26th July, 1971.

[No. 218 (F. No. 404/131/71-ITCC)]

S. K. LALL, Dy. Secy

**एस० आ० 3146.**—प्रायकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (44) के उपखण्ड (iii) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री एस० बी० सक्सेना को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन कर दसूली की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

2. यह अधिसूचना 26 जुलाई, 1971 को प्रवृत्त होगी।

[सं० 218 (फा० सं० 404/131/71 आई टी० सी० सी०)]

एस० के० लाल, उप सचिव।

## CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

### INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 19th June 1971

**S.O. 3147.**—In partial modification of Board's Notification No. 87 dated 29th May, 1970 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 121 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby directs that the Commissioners of Income-tax will not and the Additional Commissioners of Income-tax will perform the functions specified in the Annexure.

This notification shall take effect from 21st June, 1971.

### ANNEXURE

#### Statutory Technical Functions:

1. Revisionary powers under sections 263 and 264 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (not under Sections 33A and 33B of the Income-tax Act, 1922).
2. Jurisdiction proposals and other matters pertaining to Appellate Assistant Commissioners.
3. All work relating to second appeals before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, references and writ petitions before High Courts and Supreme Court and any other proceedings before these authorities except prosecution proceedings and tax recovery proceedings.
4. Matters pertaining to Income-tax Officers (Judicial), Authorised Representatives and Standing Counsel.
5. All work relating to internal and revenue audit in the Income-tax Department and matters pertaining to Inspecting Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax (Audit) and Chief Auditors.

[No. 199 (F. No. 187/8/71-IT(AI)].

B. MADHAVAN, Under Secy.

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड

आयकर

नई दिल्ली, 19 जन 1971

एस० ओ० 3147—बोर्ड की 'अधिसूचना सं० 87 तारीख 21-6-71' में शंडि क उपान्तरण में और आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 121 की दृष्टिरा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष-कर बोर्ड एतद्वारा निर्देश देता है कि उपावन्ध में विनिर्दिष्ट कृत्यों का पालन आय-कर अधिकृत नहीं बरेंगे बिंदु अपर आय-कर आयकृत करेंगे।

यह अधिसूचना 21-6-71 से प्रारंभी होगी।

उपावन्ध

कानूनी तकनीकी कृत्य

1. आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 263 और 264 के अधीन (आयकर अधिनियम, 1922 की धारा 30क और 35 खे के अधीन नहीं) पुनरीक्षण शक्तियां।

2. अधिकारिता सम्बन्धी प्रशासनाएं और सहायक आयकृत (शंडि) से सम्बन्धित अन्य मामले।

3. आय-कर अधिकरण (शंडि) के सम्बन्ध द्वितीय शंडिलों से सम्बन्धित सभी कार्य, उच्चन्यायालयों और उच्चतम् न्यायालय से सम्बन्धित शंडि रिट्रिवर्ने तथा इन प्राधिकारियों के समक्ष, अभियोजन कार्यवाहियों और कर वसूली कार्यवाहियों के सिधाए, अय कार्यवाहियां।

4. आयकर अधिकारी (न्यायिक), प्राधिकृत प्रतिविधिये अंतर्थ व वाइरेल से सम्बन्धित मामले।

5. आयकर विभाग में आन्तरिक और राजस्व संपर्क का के सम्बन्ध में सभी कार्य और आयकर निर्क्षण सहृदय आयकृत (सार्कर) अंतर्थ संपर्कों से सम्बन्धित मामले।

[सं० 199 (फा० नं० 187 / 8/71—आई० टी० (ए० आई०)]

बी० माधवन, अवर सचिव।

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 5th July 1971

**S.O. 3148.**—The following draft of certain amendments to the Bristles Grading and Marking Rules, 1969, which the Central Government propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), is published as required by the said section for the information of the persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft would be taken into consideration on or after the 20th August, 1971.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

*Draft Amendments*

1. (1) These rules may be called the Bristles Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 1971.
- (2) They shall come into force at once.
2. In the foot notes to Schedules I to IV of the Bristles Grading and Marking Rules, 1969 (hereinafter called the said rules,)—
  - (a) in item (ii), for the figures and letters "57 mm", the figures and letters "64 mm" shall be substituted;
  - (b) in item (iii) for the words, figures and letters "for grade 51 mm" the words, figures and letters "for grades 57 mm and 51 mm" shall be substituted.
3. In the foot notes to Schedules I to VI of the said rules, the following item shall be added, namely:—
 

“(V) The following tolerance limits in respect of types shall be permitted:—

Grade designation	Maximum percentage of bristles of the next lower type according to stiffness to be tolerated
114 mm (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) and above. . . . .	35
83 mm (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) and upto and including 108 mm (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) . . . . .	40
44 mm (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) and upto and including 76 mm (3"). . . . .	45

4. In Schedule X of the said rules, in item 3,—
  - (a) in sub-item (ii), for the expression "grade designations 95 mm to 57 mm (3  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2  $\frac{1}{2}$ )", the expression "grade designations 95 mm to 64 mm (3  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2  $\frac{1}{2}$ )" shall be substituted;
  - (b) in sub-item (iii), for the expression "for grades 51 mm. and 44 mm. (2" and 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ )", the expression "for grades 57 mm and 51 mm (2  $\frac{1}{2}$ " and 2")" shall be substituted;
  - (c) after sub-item (iii), the following sub-item shall be added, namely:—
 

“(IV) for grade 44 mm (1  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) a minimum of 65 per cent of bristles of the specified grade designation length (called 'tops'), the balance being made up of the next lower grade lengths and unavoidables.”

[No. F. 8-1/67-C&amp;M.]

स्थाई कृषि, सामुदायिक तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय

(कृषि विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 1971

एस० ओ० 3148.—कड़े बाल श्रेणीकरण और चिह्न नियम, 1969 में कतिपय संशोधन का निम्नलिखित प्रारूप जिसे केन्द्रीय सरकार, कृषि उपज (श्रेणीकरण और चिह्न) अधिनियम, 1937 (1937 का 1) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये, बनाने की प्रस्थापना करती है, उक्त धारा की अपेक्षानुसार उन सभी व्यक्तियों की जानकारी के सिये प्रकाशित किया जाता है जिनका उनसे प्रभावित होना सम्भाव्य है और एतद्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रारूप पर 20-8-1971 को या उसके पश्चात् विचार किया जायगा।

किसी व्यक्ति के उक्त प्रारूप के बाबत इस प्रकार निर्दिष्ट तारीख से पूर्व जो भी आक्षेप या सुझाव प्राप्त होगे, उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार करेगी।

## संशोधन का प्रारूप

1. (1) इन नियमों का नाम कड़े बाल श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नन (संशोधन) नियम, 1971 होगा ।

(2) ये तुरन्त प्रवृत्त होंगे ।

2. कड़े बाल श्रेणीकरण और चित्त्वनन नियम, 1969 (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त नियम कहा गया है,) की 1 से 4 तक की अनुसूचियों के पाद टिप्पणी में—

(क) मद (II) में, "57 मि० मी०" अंकों तथा अक्षरों के स्थान पर "64 मि० मी०" अंक तथा अक्षर प्रतिस्थापित किये जायेंगे ।

(ख) मद (III) में, "51 मि० मी० श्रेणी के लिये" शब्द, अंक एवं अक्षरों के स्थान पर "57 मि० मी०" और 51 मि० मी० श्रेणियों के लिये" शब्द, अंक और अक्षर प्रतिस्थापित किये जायेंगे ।

3. उक्त नियनों की 1 से 6 तक की अनुसूचियों के पाद टिप्पणी में निम्नलिखित मद जोड़ा जायेगा, अर्थात् :—

(4) किसी के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित सहायता अनुज्ञेय होगी :—

## श्रेणी अभिधान

सहा कड़ेपन के अनुसार  
निकटतम नीची  
श्रेणी के कड़े बालों  
का अधिकाम  
प्रतिशत

114 मि० मी० (4  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) और उससे अधिक . . . . . 35

83 मि० मी० (3  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) और उस तक और जिसमें 108 मि० मी०  
4  $\frac{1}{2}$  मी सम्मिलित है . . . . . 0

44 मि० मी० (1  $\frac{3}{4}$ ) और उस तक और जिसमें 76 मि० मी०  
(3") मी सम्मिलित है . . . . . 45

4. उक्त नियमों की अनुसूची 10 में, मद 3 में—

(क) उप मद (II) में, "श्रेणी अभिधानों 95 मि० मी० से 57 मि० मी० (3  $\frac{3}{4}$  से 2  $\frac{1}{4}$ ) पद के स्थान पर" श्रेणी अभिधान 95 मि० मी० से 64 मि० मी० (3  $\frac{3}{4}$  से 2  $\frac{1}{4}$ ) पद प्रतिस्थापित किया जायेगा ।

(ख) उप मद (III) में "श्रेणियों 51 मि० मी० और 44 मि० (2" और 3") के लिये, "पद के स्थान पर" श्रेणियों 57 मि० मी० और 51 मि० मी० (2  $\frac{1}{2}$  और 2") के लिये," पद प्रतिस्थापित किया जायेगा ।

(ग) उप-मद (ii) के बाद निम्नलिखित उप-मद जोड़ी जायेगी, प्रार्थत् :—

“(iv) 44 मी० मी० (1 314'') श्रेणी के लिये विनिर्दिष्ट श्रेणी अभिधान लम्बाई के कड़े बालों का (जिसे सिरे कहा गया है) न्यूनतम 65 प्रतिशत अवशिष्ट निकटतम निम्नतर श्रेणी की लम्बाइयों के और अपरिहार्य से मिलकर पूरा किया जायेगा।”

[सं० 8-1/67-सी० एण्ड एम०]

New Delhi, the 31st July 1971

**S.O. 3149.**—The following draft rules, which the Central Government propose to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), are published as required by the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after 10th September, 1971.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified, will be considered by the Central Government.

#### DRAFT RULES

##### *The Saffron Grading and Marking Rules, 1971.*

**1. Short title and application.**—(1) These rules may be called the Saffron Grading and Marking Rules, 1971;

**2. Definitions.**—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (a) 'Agricultural Marketing Adviser' means the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India;
- (b) 'Schedule' means a Schedule appended to these rules.

**3. Grade designations.**—The Grade designations to indicate the quality of saffron shall be as set out in column 2 of Schedule I.

**4. Definition of quality.**—The quality of saffron indicated by the respective grade designations shall be as set out against each grade designation in columns 3 to 6 of Schedule I.

**5. Grade designation marks.**—The Grade designation mark shall consist of either:—

- (i) a design incorporating the number of the Certificate of Authorisation, the word 'Agmark' and the grade approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, or
- (ii) a label specifying the grade approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser and bearing the design (consisting of an outline map of India with the word 'Agmark' and the figure of the rising sun with the words "Produce of India" and "भारतीय उत्पाद" resembling the one as set out in Schedule II.

**6. Method of marking.**—(1) The grade designation mark shall be securely affixed to or printed on each container in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(2) In addition to the above, the following particulars shall also be clearly and indelibly marked on each container, namely:—

- (a) Date of packing in code or plain letters;
- (b) Crop year; and
- (c) Net weight.

(3) An authorised packer may, after obtaining the prior approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, mark his private trade mark on a container, in a manner approved by the said officer, provided that the private trade mark does not represent a quality or grade of saffron different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed to the container in accordance with these rules.

**7. Method of packing.**—(1) Saffron shall be packed in only new and clean tins, glass or plastic containers, polythene bags, or any other suitable container.

(2) The container shall be securely closed and sealed in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(3) Each container shall contain saffron of one grade designation only.

**8. Special conditions of authorisation.**—In addition to the conditions specified in rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, the following special conditions shall be observed by packers to the satisfaction of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, namely:—

(1) An authorised packer shall make such arrangements for testing from as the Agricultural Marketing Adviser may specify by general or special order from time to time.

(2) An authorised packer shall provide such facilities to the Inspecting Officer duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser in this behalf as may be necessary for them to discharge their duties under these rules.

**SCHEDULE I**

(See rules 3 and 4)

### *Grade designations and definitions of quality of saffron produced in India*

Sl. N.	Grade designation	Special characteristics			Matter Volatile at 103 °. % by weight, maximum	Total ash % by weight, maximum	Ash insol in HCl % by weight maximum	Aqueous extract by weight maximum	Total Nitrogen % by weight, maximum	General Characteristics	
		Colour	Floral waste matter, content, percent per cent, maximum	Foreign matter, percent maximum						I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	Special	Deep red		5	0.5	14	8.0*	1.5*	55.0*	2*	Saffron shall :-
2	Standard	Light reddish to bright red		15	1.0						(a) be the dried full cut or broken stigmas of the plant botanically known as <i>Crocus Sativus</i> , Linnaeus; (b) have the characteristic strong, aromatic, pleasant and slightly iodinated smell with bitter and slightly pungent taste and be free from any foreign taste or smell, specially the musty smell or taste;
											(c) be free from living insects, and moulds, and shall be practically free from dead insects, insect fragments and rodent contamination visible to the naked eye (corrected, if necessary, for abnormal vision)

with such magnification  
as may be necessary in  
any particular case,  
and

(d) not contain any  
added foreign colour-  
ing matter.

*Definitions.*—1. *Floral Waste.* Yellow filaments, pollens, stamens, part of ovary and other parts of the flower of *Crocus sativus*, Linnaeus.

2. *Foreign matter.*—Sand, earth, dust, leaf, stem, chaff and other vegetable matter.

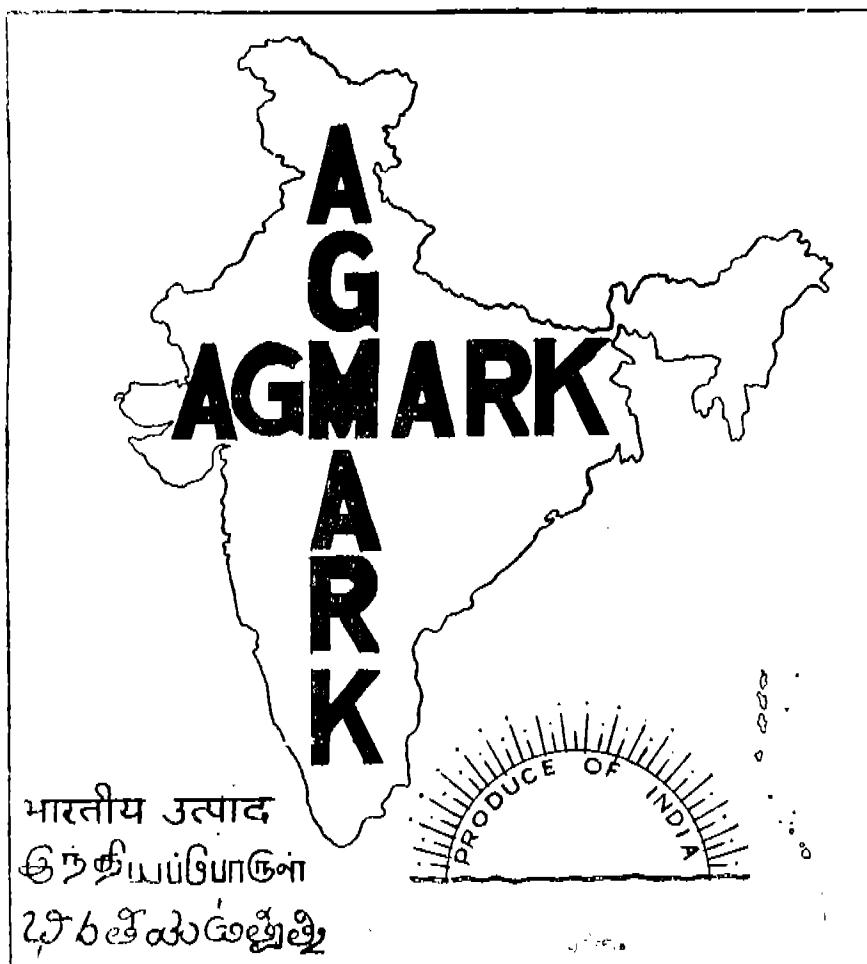
*NOTE.*—\*On dry basis, i.e., moisture and volatile matter free basis as calculated from Column 6.

Sulphuric acid di phenyl amino test shall be + tive. Floral waste content shall be determined by standard method.

SCHEDULE II

(See rule 5)

*Design for the grade designation mark.*



*NOTE.*—The Tamil and Telugu words will not occur in the labels in case where commodities are graded for the purpose of export.

[No. F. 8-2/68-C&M.]

K. RAJAN, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 31 जुलाई, 1971

का० आ० 3149.—निम्नलिखित प्रारूप नियम जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार कृषि उत्पाद (श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नन) अधिनियम, 1937 (1937 का 1) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए बनाने की प्रस्थापना करती है, उक्त धारा की अपेक्षानुसार उन सभी व्यक्तियों की सूचना के लिए प्रकाशित करती है जिनका तदनुसार प्रभावित होना संभाव्य है और एतद्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रारूप पर 10-9-1971 को या उसके पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा।

उक्त प्रारूप की आवत ऐसी विनिर्दिष्ट तारीख से पूर्व किसी व्यक्ति से जो आक्षेप या सुभाव प्राप्त होंगे उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा।

### प्रारूप नियम

#### केशर श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नन नियम, 1971

##### 1. संक्षिप्त नाम और लागू होना :

- (1) इन नियमों का नाम केशर श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नन नियम 1971 होगा।
- (2) ये भारत में उत्पादित केशर (कोकस स्टाइक्स लिनायम) पर लागू होंगे।

##### 2. परिभाषा :—इन नियमों में जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो;

(क) “कृषि विपणन सलाहकार” से, भारत सरकार का कृषि विपणन सलाहकार अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) ‘अनुसूची’ से इन नियमों से संलग्न अनुसूची अभिप्रेत है।

##### 3. श्रेणी अभिधान :—केशर की क्वालिटी को उपर्युक्त करने वाला श्रेणी अभिधान ऐसा होगा जैसा कि अनुसूची 1 के स्तम्भ 2 में उपर्युक्त है।

##### 4. क्वालिटी की परिभाषा :—विभिन्न श्रेणी अभिधानों द्वारा उपर्युक्त केशर की क्वालिटी वह होगी जो अनुसूची 1 के स्तम्भ 3 से 6 में प्रत्येक श्रेणी अभिधान के सामने उपर्युक्त है।

##### 5. श्रेणी अभिधान चिह्न :—श्रेणी अभिधान चिह्न—या तो

- (1) एक ऐसे डिजाइन का होगा जिसमें प्राधिकार प्रमाप पत्र की संख्या, “एगमार्क” शब्द और कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा अनुमोदित श्रेणी दी गई हो, या

(ii) एक ऐसे लेबल का होगा जिसमें कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा अनुमोदित श्रेणी विनिर्दिष्ट की गई हो और जिस पर ऐसा डिजाइन (जिसमें भारत के मान चित्र का रेखांक 'एगमार्क' शब्द और उससे हुए सूर्य का चित्र " Produce of India" और 'भारतीय उत्पाद' शब्दों के सहित हों) हो, जो अनुसूची 2 से उपर्याप्त डिजाइन से मिलता जुलता हो ।

#### 6. चिह्न की पद्धति :

(i) श्रेणी अभिधान चिह्न कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा अनुमोदित रीति से अच्छी तरह से चिपका होगा या प्रत्येक आधान पात्र पर मुद्रित होगा ।

(ii) उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, निम्नलिखित विशिष्टियां भी रूपण्ट और असिद्ध रूप से प्रत्येक आधान पात्र पर चिह्नित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

(क) पैकिंग की तारीख—सांकेतिक या साधारण अक्षरों में

(ख) फसल का वर्ष; और

(ग) शुद्ध भार

(iii) प्राधिकृत पैकर कृषि विपणन सलाहकार से पूर्व अनमोदन प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् उक्त अधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित रीति के अनुसार आधान पात्र पर अपना निजी व्यापार चिह्न अंकित कर सकेगा परन्तु यह तब जबकि निजी व्यापार चिह्न इन नियमों के अनुसार आधान पात्र पर लगाये गए श्रेणी अभिधान चिह्न द्वारा उपर्याप्त केशर की क्वालिटी या श्रेणी से भिन्न क्वालिटी या श्रेणी को व्यक्त न करता हो ।

#### 7. देशिंग की पद्धति :—

(1) केशर को केवल नये और स्वच्छ डिब्बों में, शीशे या प्लास्टिक के आधान पात्रों में, पौलीथीन के बैलों में या अन्य यथोचित आधान पात्रों में पेक किया जाएगा ।

(2) आधान पात्र कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा अनुमोदित रीति से मजबूती से बन्द और मुद्रावन्द किए जाएंगे ।

(3) प्रत्येक आधान पात्र में केवल एक ही श्रेणी अभिधान की केशर होगी :

8. प्राधिकरण की विशेष शर्तें :—सामान्य श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नन नियम 1937 के नियम 4 में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अतिरिक्त पैकर को निम्नलिखित विशेष शर्तों का पालन कृषि विपणन सलाहकार के समाधान प्रदर्श से करना होगा अर्थात् :—

(1) प्राधिकृत पैकर केशर का परीक्षण करने के ऐसे प्रबन्ध करेगा जैसाकि कृषि विपणन सलाहकार समय-समय पर सामान्य या विशेष आदेश द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करें ।

(2) प्राधिकृत पैकर, हृषि विपणन सत्राहार द्वारा इस नियमित सम्बन्ध रूप से प्राधिकृत निरीक्षण अधिकारियों को ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा, जैसा कि इन नियमों के अधीन उनके अपने कर्तव्यों के निर्वहन के लिए प्रावधान हों।

ग्रन्थसूची

(नियम 3 और

भारत में उत्पादित केशरका श्रेणी अभिधान प्रौर क्वालिटी

क्रम संख्या	श्रेणी	विशेष लक्षण	103 <sup>1</sup> से पर		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	विशेष	गहरा लाल	5	0.5	14
2	मानक	हल्के रक्ताभ से अमर्कीला लाल	15	1.0	

4 देखिए )

की परिभाषायें

भार के आधार पर कुल भस्म प्रतिशत अधिक-तम	भार के आधार पर अधिक अविलेय भस्म प्रतिशत अधिकतम	भार के आधार पर अधिक अविलेय भस्म प्रतिशत अधिकतम	भार के आधार पर अधिक अविलेय भस्म प्रतिशत अधिकतम	भार के आधार पर अधिक अविलेय भस्म प्रतिशत अधिकतम
7	8	9	10	11

8.0\*

1.5\*

55.0\*

2\*

केशर —

(क) वनस्पति शास्त्र में क्रोकस स्टाइवस लिनायस नाम से जात पौधे के सूखे काटे गये या टुकड़े किये गए वृत्त होंगे ।

(ब) तिक्त और हल्के तीखे स्वाद सहित लक्षण सूचक तीक्ष्ण वासिक मधुर हल्की आयोडीन की गंध की होगी और विजातीय स्वाद द्वा गंध-विशेष रूप से फ़ूँदी गंध या स्वाद से मुक्त होगी ।

(ग) जीवित कीटों और फ़ूँद से रहित होगी और नंगी आंख से दिखाई पड़ने वाले (असाधारण दृष्टि के लिए यदि आवश्यक हो तो ठीक करके) ऐसे अवर्धन सहित (जैसा किसी मासले विशेष में आवश्यक हो) व्यवहारिक रूप से मृत कीटों, कीट शरीर भागों और कृन्तक प्राणियों के मंदूषण से मुक्त होगी ।

(घ) कोई विजातीय रंजक पदार्थ मिला हुआ न हो ।

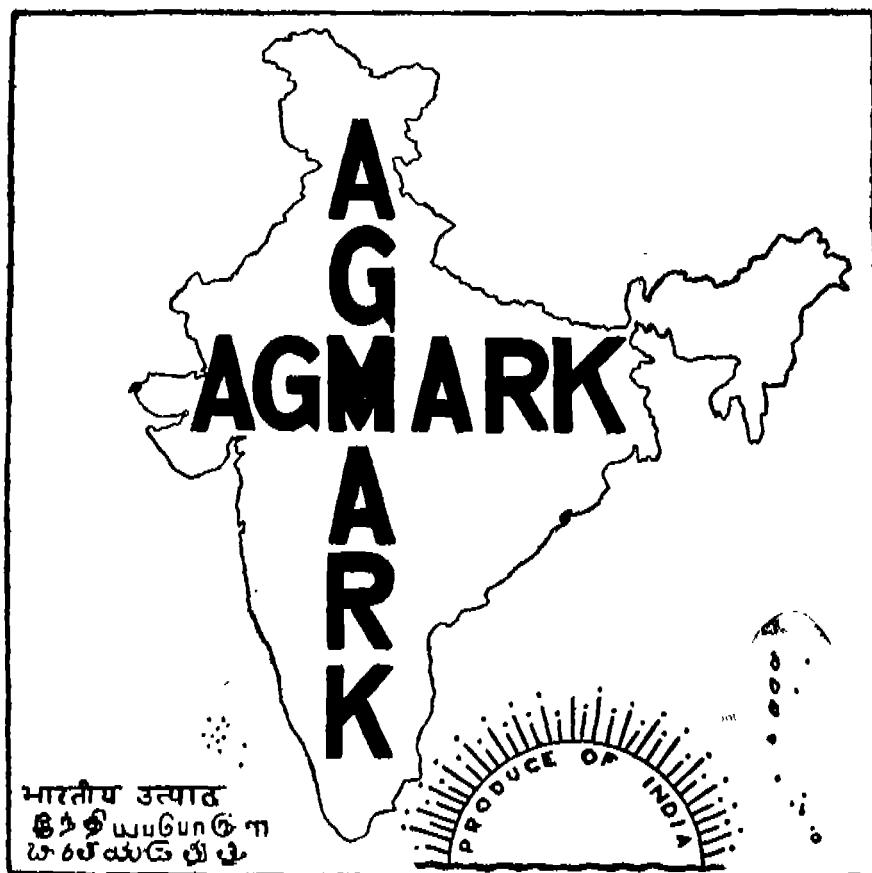
परिभाषायें :— 1. पुष्प क्षय :—क्रोकस सटाइब्रस लिनायस पुष्प के पीले तन्तु पराग पुकेशर अण्डाशय का भाग और अन्य भाग ।  
 2. विजातीय पदार्थ :—रेत, मिट्टी, धूल, पत्ती, डण्डल, भूसा और अन्य वनस्पति पदार्थ ।

नोट :—\*मुष्क आधार पर नमी और वाष्पशील पदार्थ युक्त स्तम्भ 6 में गणना के अनुसार सलफ्यूरिक ऐसिड डाई-फेनिल एमीन परीक्षण-सकारात्मक होगा।  
 पुष्प क्षय अन्तर्वस्तु मानक विधि द्वारा अवधारित की जाएगी।

अनुसूची - 2

(नियम 5 देखिये )

श्रेणी अधिकार विहू का डिजाइन



टिप्पणी :—उस दशा में जहाँ वस्तुओं का नियति के प्रयोजन के लिए श्रेणीकरण किया गया है, लेखों पर तमिल और तेलगू शब्द नहीं होंगे।

[सं० 8-2/68-भूमि प्रशासन]  
 कृ० राजन्, अवर सचिव ।